

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1918

No. 48

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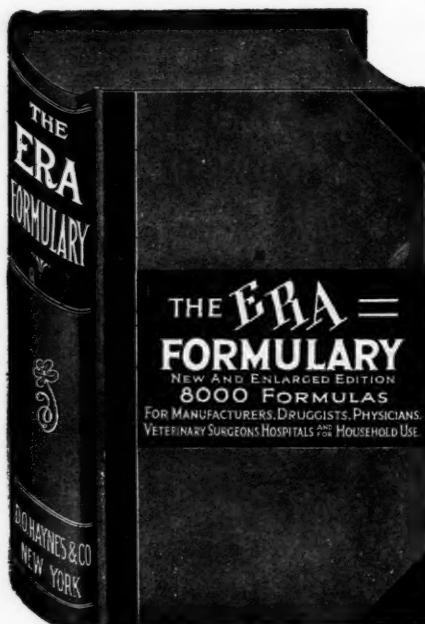
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Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, . . . New York
Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



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Heavy Tax on Medicines

It is well to bear in mind that heavier taxes are coming this fall and winter. The Government Treasury officials estimate that \$8,000,000,000 must be raised by means of a revenue bill, and the new Liberty Loan will probably be \$6,000,000,000. Luxuries will be heavily taxed—automobiles, gasoline, sporting goods, graphophones, theatres and moving picture houses, club dues, chewing gums, cameras and tobacco. The inclusion of perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dyes and tooth pastes and powders may seem justified by the urgency of the situation, but the proposed ten per cent tax on medicines strikes at suffering humanity.

The demand for medicines comes only at critical times in life when one is burdened by sickness in the family, and the situation is aggravated by added expenses of physician, nurse and the accessories of the sick room. Such a tax will fall heaviest upon the poor, the wage worker and man under a fixed salary who is facing extortionate prices for necessities, and unconscionable rents for the coming year. If a wage worker falls ill he must fight the battle of non-employment as well as the disease with which he may be stricken. Is it reasonable to ask him to pay such a tax under conditions that are threatening his very existence?

The ultimate consumer will be obliged to pay the tax on medicines, whether it is assessed on the manufacturer or the retailer. He cannot escape it. The act as drawn reads that the tax shall apply to all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils and all proprietary drugs. A tax of 2 per cent is levied on these articles under the present law.

Naturally the national drug associations will protest to the Ways and Means Committee against the proposed tax of ten per cent., but individual druggists can aid the movement by telegraphing and writing to the congressmen from their district, and to the senators from their state.

Canada's Chemical Industries

Many of the chemical works in Canada which are engaged in the production of war chemicals, will be able to readjust their factories for peacetime requirements and those recently erected for making munition chemicals have been built with

this object in view. Aspirin is being made by three factories in Canada, and benzoates, salicylates, and salvarsan by two companies. Resorcin is being made in Toronto, while acetic acid, acetates, and acetone are being produced on a considerable scale owing to war requirements. The manufacture of calcium carbide has greatly increased, and much of it is being converted into acetone. Various potash salts are being made in Ontario, and works for the recovery of potash from flue-dust in cement works have been started in Montreal. The benzol, toluol, and trinitrotoluol industries are highly organized. Cyanamid, which is being exported from Canada to the United State at the rate of about 65,000 tons per annum, is made at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and this factory is the first and only one so far in actual operation in Canada. After the war the Dominion of Canada will undoubtedly find a much larger market for many of her chemical products, as it is probable that under normal conditions there will be a substantial surplus for export. Our neighbor will be a factor in the world's chemical markets.

Watch Congress

It is declared by Jonathan Bourne, Jr., that German chemical glassware, dyes, potash and similar products will be exported to the United States, after the war, at any price which may be advisable in order to undersell American goods. We are building up these industries in the United States to aid the Government in a war emergency. When the American manufacturer is no longer needed by the Government to save the Nation from its foes, he must not suffer by reason of competition which can be controlled by proper legislation. Watch Congress and see that home industries are protected. While the war is the main issue now, do not overlook the Fall elections. They will have a significant bearing on the future of our industries second only to victory over Germany.

No More Sugar in Army Soaps

By discontinuing the purchase of so-called glycerin soaps for the Army, the War Department has announced, considerable saving in sugar and glycerin are being effected by the Quartermaster Corps. Both of these products are used in the manufacture of soap for the purpose of improving its appearance, but are unnecessary as they do not add to the value, except for commercial purposes.

A recent order from a quartermaster called for 100,000 pounds of glycerin soap. Based on the usual formula this soap would contain 15 per cent of sugar, or a total of 15,000 pounds, which would have been a complete waste. The soap was provided but it did not contain sugar or glycerin, so that 15,000 pounds of sugar was saved for food and a proportionate amount of glycerin was saved for the manufacture of powerful explosives.

Education of the Industrial Chemist

The demand for industrial chemists is awakening educators to the necessity for improved facilities in the universities by which to give the student a more practical knowledge of the problems which he will be called upon to solve when he goes into the factory. In far-off India the British Government has begun the erection of model plants to demonstrate the methods in staple industries. War conditions called first for the installation of a complete model of an acetone fermentation plant. Students and workers are shown the essential problems in this industrial development and are fitted to take charge of works on a larger scale. The sandal oil industry is being developed in the same way and is proving a source of great profit. The manufacture of soap is taught in the factory at Bangalore.

In an address before the Indian Science Congress at Lahore, Gilbert J. Fowler, president of the Chemical Section, cautioned against an educational programme which overlooked the practical side of industrial chemistry. He urged a sound foundation of chemistry, physics and mathematics, but warned the student not to become separated from his humbler brethren in the works, the man with the intuitive knowledge of processes, so that when he meets him in the works he does not feel the fellowship of common service. Some progress is being made in America to this end. One technical school sends the junior and senior students to established plants where they are given an insight into the daily work of the factory. Let's have more of it and turn out thoroughly trained students to meet the demand here. The recent offer of scholarships by a leading corporation manufacturing chemicals and dyestuffs was undoubtedly based on its experience in trying to find suitable material to train for positions in its vast establishments. Here is an exceptional opportunity for the universities and technical schools to do their bit in the war crisis and in the future development of American industries.

GERMANY'S STOLEN CHEMISTRY REPRINTED

Requests for copies of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS containing the series of articles on "Germany's Stolen Chemistry" by Prof. Townes R. Leigh continue to be received at this office from week to week, and to satisfy the demand and spread the facts concerning Germany's false claims, the articles have been reprinted in pamphlet form. Extra copies of this reprint will be supplied at the following rates: Single copies, 10c each; 100 copies, \$2.00; 200 copies, \$3.00; 500 copies, \$6.00; 1,000 copies, \$10.00. All postage prepaid to one address.

Dr. J. R. M. Klotz, of the Newport Chemical Works, offices 120 Broadway, New York and plants at Carrollville, Wis., and Passaic, N. J., has returned to his desk after a trip to Japan and China. Dr. Klotz was absent for five months and made a thorough survey of the chemical and dyestuff situation in the Far East.

The Dow Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 6 1/4 per cent on the common stock.

Sulphuric Acid Production

Its Effect on the Fertilizer Industry

By W. D. HUNTINGTON, Chairman Committee on Acids, Chemical Alliance

IN THE fall of 1914 and early 1915 when cotton was selling at eight cents per pound or less and people throughout the country were being urged to "buy a bale" in order to help relieve the very serious situation, the fertilizer industry found the demand for their product greatly reduced, and with large stocks on hand for which there seemed to be no market.

During that year, according to Government statistics, there was produced in this country 4,048,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 50 degree basis. (In all of my figures on sulphuric acid I shall express the tonnage as 50 degree Be.).

In May 1915, and from that time on, large contracts for explosives were placed in this country, requiring in their manufacture sulphuric acid, which resulted in reducing the stocks on hand and the immediate starting of the construction of many new plants and large additions to existing factories.

During the past three years the production of acid has grown with rapid strides, as is evidenced by the following figures taken from the records of the U. S. Geological Survey for the years 1915-1916 and 1917.

Production 1915	.....	4,171,717	tons
" 1916	.....	6,350,444	"
" 1917	.....	7,208,045	"
" 1918	.....	8,300,000	" (Estimated)
" 1919	.....	10,000,000	" "

While the production for this year is estimated at a total of 8,300,000 tons, we should, by October be producing, with the new Government plants now nearing completion in operation, at the rate of nearly 9,000,000 tons per year.

Must Plan for the Future

The requirements of the Government for sulphuric acid have thus far been taken care of, but stocks on hand, accumulated last winter when transportation facilities were inadequate, are fast diminishing and many plants, at this time, are shipping from day to day their daily production. With the Ordnance programme constantly increasing, we may reach a point, this fall or winter, when it will be necessary to take some acid from the fertilizer industry and when that time comes manufacturers must give it up, realizing fully that, notwithstanding the fact that we believe fertilizer is vital in the production of food, the production of explosives must have first consideration.

We are all too much inclined, in these troublesome war times, to confine ourselves to the problems that confront us now, and give very little thought to the future. The National Fertilizer Association should be looking forward and making its plans to solve the greatest problem that has ever confronted it, namely; how are we to find a market for our tremendous increase in production?

Let us assume that the estimate given for 1919 will be the maximum production that will be reached for several years to come, viz: 10,000,000 tons as against

4,000,000 tons in 1914. Of this increase of 6,000,000 tons, probably 2,000,000 tons will be absorbed through the industries now greatly enlarged producing dyes, sulphate of ammonia, steel, chemicals and other products, many of which were imported from "Hunland" and other countries before the war, but in the future will be produced here. This leaves approximately 4,000,000 tons, in addition to the 2,250,000 tons we have been using, that we believe must necessarily find its market in the way of fertilizer. It means 8,000,000 tons of acid phosphate or if we put it in terms of finished fertilizer, at least 12,000,000 tons, more than we have been producing.

These figures are enough to stagger the most optimistic, but this is our great problem, and we should begin to meet it in a big broad minded way.

What England is Doing

We should begin immediately to plan for our post-war problems the same as England is doing. In one of the Chemical Alliance, Acid Committee Bulletins, we printed an abstract from a report submitted to the National (British) Sulphuric Acid Association by a special committee. I want to emphasize the point wherein they stated that after a very thorough discussion of the matter the Association passed resolutions authorizing their special committee to solicit interviews with Government authorities for the purpose of urging and receiving assurance that their recommendations would be carried into effect. In these recommendations they have suggested that the outlet for their surplus acid should be in the form of fertilizer, that its use should be increased by practical demonstrations and experiments to be carried on at Government expense and that arrangements should be made with shipping and railway companies for cheap transportation of raw materials for acid and fertilizer.

From this you will see that the manufacturers in England are not waiting until the problem is upon them to begin making plans to meet it. Their problem is one of only 350,000 tons of surplus acid, while ours is one of 4,000,000 tons.

We have a tremendous acreage in this country that has never used a pound of fertilizer. This is evidenced by a report made by Prof. Haskell after a series of visits made to agricultural experiment stations in states west of the Mississippi. He found after experiments had been made that they had proved most satisfactory, in fact, so much so, that if we were today in a position to offer fertilizer in that section of the country, we would, undoubtedly find a tremendous demand.

The United States will, undoubtedly, be called upon, after the war, for several years at least, to help feed the starving nations of Europe and to accomplish this, fertilizer must be used to grow bigger and yet bigger crops.

Fertilizer manufacturers must exert every possible

effort to obtain the greatest production of fertilizer even though we may be confronted with almost insurmountable problems. Your Committee on Fertilizers will do everything within their power to obtain Government assistance in the movement of raw materials, without which we are, of course, helpless.

When the war is won and we again devote our entire attention to business, we will be face to face with our great big problem, viz:

The marketing of 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 tons of fertilizer.

Can we do it?

Yes, but not by waiting until the war is over to begin preparing.

We must begin now.

FEDERAL PLAN FOR RECRUITING LABOR

Community Boards Formed to Draft Men Needed on Government Work—Employers, the Trade Affected and Government Represented—Non-Essentials May Suffer

The plans of the Government for handling the labor question in this district have been thoroughly organized under the supervision of John R. O'Leary, 22 East 22nd Street, New York, and any shortage of workers will be supplied through a Community Board in whatever section of New York State, New Jersey or Connecticut men may be needed. The State Bureau at 230 Fifth avenue, under the direction of H. D. Sayer, state superintendent, has been Federalized, and the situation in New York City and state will be handled there. New York City will be divided into several districts owing to the extent and number of the industries located here. Outside of New York City there will be fourteen districts.

No critical situation has arisen as yet, but when the call comes for more men in the shipyards, munition factories or other war industries the number needed will be apportioned among the districts and industries, and the Community Boards will decide who must give up the quota called. The non-essential industries will be affected to an extent at first, but it is believed that so few workers will be taken from any one factory that the loss will not be seriously felt. Good judgment and discretion will be used and the fact that the Boards will be composed of one representative of the employers, one chosen by the trades affected, and a Government arbiter who will have the final say, gives assurance that the decision will be fair to all trades. In New York City it may be necessary to include several different industries in each draft owing to the multiplicity of trades represented here.

TOLUOL PLANT IN BROOKLYN

Ralph Elsmann, General Manager of the Kings County Lighting Company at Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, announced last week that a contract had been entered into between the company and the War Department for the erection of a plant to be used in connection with the gas works for the recovery of toluol, the basis of trinitro-toluol, or TNT, used in high explosive shells. The plant will cost \$200,000. It will be operated by the Kings County Lighting Company, under the supervision of army officers.

Fire in the Atlas Dye Works, Brooklyn, last week, did damage of \$10,000 to the stock of dyes.

LIMIT DRUG EXPORTS TO HOLLAND

List Revised by War Trade Board and New Regulations Issued—Shipments to Denmark Placed on the Same Footing

Many drugs and chemicals are included in the revised list of commodities which can be exported to European Holland and Denmark proper. Applications for licenses to export the following products will be considered by the War Trade Board:

Drugs	Drugs
Acetylsalicylic acid	Opium alkaloids
Aconite, pure	Paraldehyde
Agaricin	Phenacetine
Althaea root	Salicylic acid
Amidol and substitutes	Sodium arsenate
Argentamine	Sodium bromide
Arsenobilin	Sodium cacodylate
Arsenous acid	Sodium nitroprusside
Barium sulphuric, pure for	Sodium salicylate
X-ray	Sulphuric acid
Betanaphthol	Veronal
Bromine	Dental Burs, dental fillings
Butylchloralhydrate	other than such as contain
Camomile	platinum or other rare metals
Chromic acid	Dyes and dyestuffs
Diethylbarbituric acid	Glassware
Digitalis	Medical and surgical appli-
Eucaine	cances other than those con-
Ferric compounds	taining rubber
Fruit of fennel	Perfumery, but not essential
Hydrobromic acid	oils
Ichthyol	Salt cake
Inula root	Tooth Brushes
Iron, reduced	Toilet preparations (excluding
Kharsevan	soap) not in tin or lead
Leaves of hyoscyamus	containers and not contain-
Metol	ing more than 1 per cent of
Nitrate of silver	glycerine

Prospective importers in European Holland should obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company an import certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate, the importer should notify the prospective exporter that such a certificate has been obtained and advise him of the serial number thereof. The exporter should thereupon apply to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., for an export license, using Application form X and such supplemental information sheets concerning the commodity as are required, and, in addition, furnish on Supplemental Sheet X-102 the gross weight of the proposed shipment and the serial number of the Import Certificate of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company.

All shipments to European Holland, except those consigned to the Government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Company (W. T. B. R. 77, March 15, 1918).

In the case of proposed shipments to Denmark, the prospective importer abroad first should obtain an import certificate from the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers. When this certificate is received, the prospective importer should advise the exporter in the United States of the serial number. Application for export licenses should be made on application form X, and the applicant should attach thereto the appropriate supplemental information sheets, and also Supplemental Information Sheet X-105, upon which should be noted the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen, or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers' Import Certificate Serial Number. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, but may be consigned to an individual.

Licenses will be valid only for shipment on vessels flying the flag of the country to which commodities are destined.

Trade Notes and Personals

The earnings of the Continental Can Company are reported as about 30 per cent higher than last year.

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 10 to 13, 1918.

De Witt C. De Forest, manager of the Albany Chemical Company, Albany, N. Y., died last week, after a short illness. He was 48 years old.

Charles C. Robinson has been elected vice-president of the Philippine National Bank for which he has been acting as New York agent since February, 1917.

John V. Terreforte, connected with the A. P. Ordway Company, manufacturing chemists, died recently following an operation. For several years he was connected with the Whitall, Tatum Company, and then, went to the Ordway concern where he rose to the position of manager.

Federal efforts to assist in developing the American sumac industry as a valuable source of tannin are described fully in a recent publication issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is believed that the possibilities of the sumac industry have not been realized and that the war's interruptions of Sicilian importations makes the present time an opportune one for placing the industry on a firmer footing.

Camille Dreyfuss, president of the American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company of New York, has subscribed to the terms submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of Cumberland, Md., in regard to building a cellulose plant to cost more than \$5,000,000. The plant is to be in operation within four months and will continue at least five years after the ending of the war. During the war the entire output is to be taken by the Government.

Valuable consignments of borax and calcinated borate seized by the British Government in 1915, while the merchandise was in transit from the United States to Scandinavian ports, will be sold by the British Prize Court. The material amounts to 16,000 sacks and it was shipped by the Roessler-Hasslach Chemical Co., manufacturing and importing chemists of New York. As stated by the British Government, the goods were ultimately destined for the enemy.

Advices from Paris say that holders of Neroli oil are asking up to 1,500 francs per kilo for genuine and 1,300 francs for second quality. As the crop has been a good one it seems advisable to hold off for the present. The rose crop has also been abundant, but prices have reached the fabulous rate of 2.60 francs per kilo. Rose pomades and other concentrated products of flowers are quoted at 26 francs to 28 francs per kilo. Very few essential oils are arriving on the Paris market. Bourbon geranium is very firm at 62 francs, and some arrivals are expected in a fortnight in Marseilles. New crop Algerian geranium is quoted at from 95 francs to 100 francs.

NEW EXPORT LICENSING SYSTEM**Effective August 12 and Applies to Shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium—Manufacturers Must Not Make Products for Export Until License Is Issued**

(1) The War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Food Administration, the United States War Industries Board, and the War Missions of the respective European Allied Governments, announce the adoption of a simplified procedure, effective August 12, 1918, for the issuance of export licenses for shipments which are—

(a) Destined to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates), either directly or by way of any other country or colony; or

(b) Destined to any country or colony by way of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium, excepting shipments destined to Switzerland by way of France or Italy.

(2) The purposes of the new procedure are to save ship tonnage and to prevent the useless consumption of material and labor by preventing the manufacture of articles which may not be exported or which the Government of the country of destination does not wish to have imported.

(3) War Trade Board Ruling 104, dated May 13, 1918, describing the old procedure, will be rescinded and superseded by this new procedure on August 12, 1918. Applications filed prior to that date in accordance with the old procedure will be accepted for consideration.

(4) Applications for licenses filed on and after August 12, 1918, to export any commodity to the destinations and in the manner mentioned above in paragraphs (a) and (b), will be refused if the applicant, subsequently to August 12, 1918, and prior to the issuance of the license applied for, shall purchase or otherwise acquire or commence to manufacture or produce or fit the articles specified in the application for the fulfillment of a specific export order.

(5) On and after August 12, 1918, applications for licenses to export any commodity to the destinations and in the manner mentioned above in paragraphs (a) and (b) must include one of each of the following papers, properly executed:

(a) An application on Form X, to which should be attached

(b) Such Supplemental Information Sheets as may be required by the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board to be used in connection with shipments of certain commodities or shipments to certain countries (as Form X-1, X-2, etc.);

(c) A new Supplemental Information Sheet, Form X-115.

(6) In Form X-115 the applicant is required to give certain information and make certain agreements in conformity with the purposes above mentioned. Applicants must also show thereon that permission to import or purchase (if required) has been duly granted by the Government of the Allied country to or through which the shipment is to be made. Applications for licenses to export to France must have attached thereto a copy of the French Government "attestation".

(7) Applications filed with X-115 attached should be mailed directly to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. They will then be referred by the War Trade Board to the War Mission of the Allied country to or through which the shipment is to be made, and to

the United States War Industries Board or to the United States Food Administration, if necessary, and these applications will be considered by the War Trade Board in accordance with its rules and regulations. This will relieve applicants for export licenses from the necessity of applying to the War Missions, to the War Industries Board, or to the Food Administration, as required by War Trade Board Ruling No. 104.

(8) Export licenses issued under this procedure will be valid for ninety days. In unusual cases the War Trade Board will grant licenses for longer periods if from the nature of the business a real necessity is shown to exist for the issuance of such licenses.

(9) Reapplications for licenses to take the place of expiring or expired licenses, issued either under the revised procedure above described or under the procedure announced in War Trade Board Ruling 104, dated May 13, 1918, should include the papers mentioned in paragraph (5) above as necessary for an original application with the exception that Form X-115 should be omitted and Form X-8 (as revised on August 1, 1918) should be added.

(10) It is the policy of the War Trade Board to discourage and prevent exporters purchasing, manufacturing, or producing articles for the fulfillment of specific export orders until an appropriate export license has been issued. The attention of the War Trade Board has been directed to a number of instances in which manufacturers before obtaining export licenses have made articles for specific export orders which were useless for domestic consumption but which under the regulations of the War Trade Board could not be exported. It is essential for the proper conservation of commodities in the United States that this practice be stopped, and it is the purpose of the War Trade Board to refuse licenses to exporters who violate this policy.

The litigation between the Bahlman-Frederick Chemical Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Western Shade Cloth Company of Chicago will probably end with recent verdict for \$1,800 against the Bahlman-Frederick Company. The original claim of the Shade company was for \$24,000 damages because of the failure of the chemical company to deliver 60,000 pounds of potash at 11 cents a pound, according to the agreement entered into three days before the outbreak of the European war. The Shade company asserted that its losses were more than \$60,000 because of the difference between the contract price of the potash and its war price.

Legal action was begun last week by the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey, in an effort to cause the Public Service Corporation of the State to make redress for its abrogation of contracts for power which followed the decision of the Public Utilities Commission of the State that the Corporation was entitled to an increase in rates.

T. E. Holloway and Max Kislink have been making investigations of insects affecting the castor bean crop of Florida, under the direction of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

J. P. Duffy and Co., manufacturers of building material, have secured a judgment by default on a note of \$1,405 in an action started against the British-American Chemical Co. of N. Y.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Dlugasch & Co., wholesale druggists of New York.

PROTEST HEAVY TAX ON MEDICINES

Drug Associations United in Opposition to Sweeping Assessment on all Proprietaries and Tinctures—Will Urge Employment of Expert Pharmacist in Revenue Department

Almost every association in the drug industry in the United States is to be represented at a conference to be held soon to consider proposed increases in the federal taxation of proprietary medicines. It is understood arrangements for the meeting are under discussion by the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Proprietary Association and the American Drug Manufacturers' Association.

The inclination of members of Congress to include all proprietary or patent medicines in a class with those branded as undesirable has led to an unfortunate misunderstanding, according to authoritative opinion in Chicago. It is to make clear to the tax committees in Congress the need for intelligent interpretation that the conference is to be called.

Hardships suffered by the drug industry because of the misinterpretation of tax laws by the revenue department also stimulated the call for the conference. The tendency of the department to classify even simple tinctures as proprietary medicines has done much to arouse opposition.

That the revenue officials operate along lines not contemplated by Congress is the contention of those prominent in the drug industry. The department, it is charged, has experts in tobacco and liquors but none in drugs. It is this lack of thorough knowledge which has bred dissension and which has unjustly burdened the drug business. The employment of an expert pharmacist in the Revenue Department, it is said, would benefit not only the government but the people as a whole.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL EARNINGS

Samuel T. Morgan, of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., says the gross income of his company for the first year of the war reached the enormous total of \$122,000,000. This will permit of the payment of a dividend of 24 per cent upon the corporation's \$28,000,000 of common stock and of an 8 per cent dividend upon the company's preferred stock, of which there is \$20,000,000 outstanding.

"The war has produced many curious changes," President Morgan said. "We used to get a lot of potash from the mines of Germany—our own mines, by the way—but this trouble with the Kaiser cut off that supply. Now we are getting potash from Utah and other western States, and limiting its use to crops which absolutely require it, such as tobacco, for instance. The Charleston company produces large quantities of phosphates in South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky. It produces all the phosphate the Virginia-Carolina Chemical uses, and most of that used by other companies. The problem of producing sufficient fertilizer with which to keep agriculture in America speeded up to war requirements has taxed the ingenuity and productive powers of the best experts. However, we have met the situation and America is in a position to feed itself, its armies and its Allies."

Amended articles of incorporation, increasing the capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000 have been filed by the old Kentucky Manufacturing Company, manufacturing druggists, of Paducah, Ky.

The paint and varnish factory of the Larkin Company, Buffalo, N. Y. is in charge of John M. Sander-son, formerly chief chemist in the Ohio Varnish Co.

7,000 TONS OF GLYCERIN FOR WAR

A committee representing the soap manufacturers of the country has agreed with Federal officials upon a "gentleman's agreement" to maintain a standard price upon glycerin. This in reality is equivalent to fixing the price. Government officials have not made the price public but it is said that the agreement calls for 60 cents during August and September, 58 cents during October and November and 56 cents in December.

The agreement was reached without the slightest friction because of the spirit of patriotism on the part of the manufacturers, many of whom have sons in the army and navy and were ready to meet the Government on all points which would help win the war. The conference was the result of inquiries by Government officials for supplies of dynamite glycerin needed by Great Britain and Italy. It is estimated that 7,000 tons will be required in the next five months. A tentative understanding was reached that the manufacturers would supply the amount in deliveries of 1,400 tons a month at the prices agreed upon. The contracts are being drawn, but the Government has made no announcement and no sale has actually been consummated.

E. F. DREW & CO. INCREASE CAPITAL

E. F. Drew & Co., 50 Broad street, New York City, have increased their capital stock from \$350,000 to \$2,000,000. This firm has erected a large plant at Philadelphia, where they manufacture soluble oils of all descriptions. The Drew Company also owns controlling interest in the plant of A. B. Bursen, of Jewett City, Conn., which produces large quantities of ply cotton yarns, and at Boonton, N. J. they also have controlling interest in the plant of E. A. Stevenson & Co., where coconut butter is manufactured from refined coconut oil.

FAILURES IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

Failures among manufacturers of chemicals and drugs in the United States during July, 1918, according to R. G. Dun & Co., were five which was the same number as in 1917. The liabilities of the firms that failed in July, 1918, amounted to \$36,478.

There were 24 failures in the same month among traders in drugs and chemicals against 23 in July, 1917. The liabilities were \$121,530.

The directors, department heads and works managers of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, United Oil and Chemical Corporation and Calco Chemical Company were entertained at dinner last Friday evening at the Bound Brook plant of the latter company. The purpose of the dinner was to bring into closer personal touch the staffs of the three companies.

In July twelve new chemical and drug companies were organized with an aggregate authorized capital of \$3,360,000, compared with \$1,435,000 for June. In May the total was \$1,200,000, and in April \$3,980,000. The aggregate authorized capital invested in drug and chemical companies since August 1914, has now reached \$383,796,000.

A despatch from Batavia says exports of cocoa from the Dutch East Indies to the United States have been stopped, according to the "Nieuw Rotterdam Courant" of Amsterdam.

The Barrett Manufacturing Company has taken out a building permit for alterations and improvements in its building at Bermuda Street and Wakeling Avenue, Philadelphia, to cost about \$8,500.

SHORTAGE OF TIN PLATE SERIOUS**United States May Turn to South America for Supply of Tin After the War—Imports in 1918 Largest in History**

According to the manufacturers, more tinplate is being produced today than in the history of the metal; yet it is conceded that the output will be 30 per cent short of supplying Government needs. It is stated that the shortage is due to a great extent to the great amount of tin goods being sent to the soldiers in France and to the cantonments.

In view of the demand for tin it is predicted that with peace restored in Europe there will be immediate development of South American tin deposits by American capital. When tin can command a dollar a pound there is going to be a lot of thought stimulated among American business men and manufacturers. Tin is one of the "key" commodities, of which so much has been written of late, and American possession of that key at the earliest moment is desirable.

If it pays to mine iron ore in Chile for smelting at Bethlehem, it would seem a good proposition to mine tin ore in Bolivia for reduction on the Atlantic seaboard and for ultimate use in the tinplate mills of Pennsylvania.

Tin imports were the largest in the history of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30 last, amounting to 69,731 long tons, as compared with 67,729 for 1916, the previous record year, the Department of Commerce announces. The growth of the tin smelting industry in this country also is shown by the report, 13 per cent of last year's imports being ore from Bolivia, less than two years ago America bought only the finished product. Decreased shipments from the United Kingdom and the Straits settlements in Asia, and increased shipments from Bolivia, China, Australia and the Dutch East Indies also are shown in the report.

Production of Aluminum and Tin

The growth in world production of aluminum, which has been suggested as a possible substitute for tin in certain lines, has been much more rapid in recent years than that of tin. Tin production of the world grew from 77,200 tons in 1900 to 117,500 tons in 1916, while aluminum production grew from 7,200 tons in 1900 to 135,000 tons in 1916; and what is even more important to us of the United States is the fact that more than half of the world's aluminum is produced in this country, says the National City Bank, while we are entirely dependent upon foreign countries for tin.

The value of the tin imported into the country since the beginning of the tinplate industry in 1893 has aggregated approximately \$700,000,000, about 90% of it is used in the manufacture of tinplate, of which the production in the United States has grown from 42,000,000 lbs. in 1892 to 1,000,000,000 in 1903; 2,000,000,000 in 1912 and 2,766,401,227 lbs. in 1917.

With the large growth in our production of tinplate has come an even more startling growth in the exportation of that article. The value of the exports of domestic tinplate amounted in the fiscal year 1898 to less than \$1,000; in 1908 \$1,300,000, and in the fiscal year 1918 over \$50,000,000.

All efforts to successfully develop tin production in the United States, which now uses about one-half of the tin mined in the world, have thus far been unsuccessful. The extremely small quantities found in Alaska and other parts of the country have been insufficient to supply even 1% of the steadily increasing quantity required by our industries.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted June 18, 1918

- 1,269,627—James P. A. McCoy, Wilkensburg, Pa., assignor to Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Process of hardening phenolic condensation products.
- 1,269,639—Tom Dixon Parr, London, England. Process of recovering the vapor of volatile liquids.
- 1,269,678—Victor G. Bloede, Catonsville, Md. Process of manufacturing vegetable glue.
- 1,269,773—Webster E. Byron Baker, York, Pa., assignor to Henry W. Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa. Bottle-cap.
- 1,269,792—Jean Banysz, Severs, France. Metallic derivatives of dioxydiaminoarsenobenzene.
- 1,269,913—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor by mesne assignments, to National Carbon Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Organic manganese compound depolarizer.
- 1,269,914—Carleton Ellis and Alfred A. Wells, Montclair, N. J., assignors by mesne assignments, to National Carbon Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Process of making conducting hydrated black manganese dioxide.
- 1,269,915—Carleton Ellis and Alfred A. Wells, Montclair, N. J., assignors to National Carbon Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Process of making manganese dioxide.
- 1,269,916—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to the National Carbon Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Polyacid of manganese dioxide depolarizer.
- 1,269,994—James W. Adams and Otto H. Edge, Spreckles, Cal. Process and apparatus for mixing dry lime with liquids.
- 1,270,093—William C. Arsem and James G. E. Wright, Schenectady, N. Y., assignors to General Electric Company. Process for making silicic acid or hydrated silica.
- 1,270,150—Arne K. Gyzander, Westbrook, Me. Method of manufacturing sodium hydrosulphite.
- 1,270,236—Dillon F. Smith and Harry Essex, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignors to Gulf Refining Company. Process of making aluminum chlorid.

Granted June 25, 1918

- 1,270,266—Howard F. Chappell, New York, N. Y., assignor to Mineral Products Corporation. Treatment of insoluble alumina.
- 1,270,420—Marion Dorset, Washington, D. C., and Robert R. Henley, Takoma Park, Md. Process for refining defibrinated-blood antitoxin.
- 1,270,471—Marion Dorset, Washington, D. C., and Robert R. Henley, Takoma Park, Md. Process for the separation of blood serum.
- 1,270,280—Carl Hagemann, Leverkusen, near Cologne, Germany, assignor to Synthetic Patents Co. Inc., New York, N. Y. Gray azo dyes.
- 1,270,305—Henry E. Lent, Park Rapids, Minn. Bottle.
- 1,270,307—Charles J. Leyes, Jersey City, N. J. Apparatus for treating certain mineral or chemical products.
- 1,270,315—Lafayette E. Osgood, Endeavor, Pa. Bottle-cap remover.
- 1,270,325—Emil Reber, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Society of Chemical Industry, in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Mono-azo dyestuffs of the pyrazolone series able to be chromated and process of making same.
- 1,270,392, 1,270,393, 1,270,394, 1,270,395, 1,270,396, 1,270,397—George E. Ferguson, New York, N. Y., assignor to Pyrene Manufacturing Co. Fire-extinguishing composition having a low freezing point.
- 1,270,512—Charles N. Greaza, St. Paul, Minn., assignor of one-fourth to Carl Rosenberger, New York, N. Y. Tooth-powder can and tooth-brush holder.
- 1,270,739—Bernard H. Karmen, New York, N. Y. Powder-puff.
- 1,270,759—Harold Hibbert, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacture of glycols.

Granted July 2, 1918

- 1,270,796—John E. Drury and Rufus C. Folsom, Boston, Mass., assignors to The American Sugar Refining Company. Method and apparatus for treating sugar.
- 1,270,989—Michele Taliani, Isola Liri, Italy. Apparatus for the catalytic oxidation of ammonia.
- 1,270,997—Erwin L. Wilke, Buffalo, N. Y. Apparatus for use in the manufacture of sulphuric anhydrid and the like.
- 1,271,002—William H. Allen, Detroit, Mich. Process of producing ferric phosphates.
- 1,271,013—Carl Bosch, Alwin Mittasch, and Carl Krauch, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, assignors to Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. Hydrogenization and dehydrogenization of carbon compounds.
- 1,271,071—Robert C. Palmer, Pensacola, Fla., assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Government of the United States and the people thereof. Method of destructively distilling wood.
- 1,271,111—Thomas B. Aldrich, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Parke, Davis & Co. Glandular extractive product and process of manufacturing same.

- 1,271,118—Stewart R. Barnett, Belleville, Wisc. Method of super-refining fats.
- 1,271,146—Edward C. Evans, Saginaw, Mich. Method of recovering graphite from slag.
- 1,271,172—Woolsey McA. Johnson, Hartford, Conn. Cadmium evolving process.
- 1,271,192—Walter L. Melick, Columbus, Ohio. Process of making sodium aluminate.
- 1,271,229—Duke R. Russell, Chicago, Ill. Process of making high-percentage calcium carbide.
- 1,271,387—Rene de M. Taveau, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to The Atlantic Refining Company, Petroleum product and process of making same.
- 1,271,392, 1,271,393—Adrian Willen Coster van Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands. Phenol-aldehyde condensation product.

TRADE-MARKS

Published June 18, 1918

- 108,632—Edlow Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Hair color restorative.
- 109,196—Dicks David Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Anilin dyes and dyestuffs generally.
- 109,816—Stelics N. Sakorraphos, Pittsburgh, Pa. Medicinal tonic for the nervous system.
- 109,841—The Crown Perfumery Co., New York, N. Y. Perfumes.

Published June 25, 1918

- 106,614—Caravel Company, New York, N. Y. Dyestuffs and beeswax.
- 107,988—Andrew W. O'Malley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Preparation for the treatment of colds, coughs, throat, etc.
- 108,922—Idaho Medicine Co., Rexburg, Idaho. Remedy for enlarged glands.
- 108,956—Milan F. Pratt, Rochester, N. Y. Preparation to correct an acid condition of the stomach.
- 109,119—The Wendt-Bristol Co., Columbus, Ohio. An alternative for the treatment of eczema, asthma, blood disorders, etc.
- 109,142—Societe Chimique Des Usines du Rhone, Paris, France. Perfumery.
- 109,241—Shigetara Hirasawa, Tokyo, Japan. Salts of ichthyolic acid, potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanid, iodine, ricyanid, and potassium iodite.
- 109,363—Oscar C. Hoppe, Milwaukee, Wisc. Liniment for burns, cuts, etc.
- 109,845—Isidore Horovitz, Savannah, Ga. Medicine in tablet form for constipation, indigestion, headache, etc.
- 109,871—Keystone Novelty Co., Greenville, Pa. Ointments and salves.
- 109,925—Walter P. Schaap, Cincinnati, Ohio. System cleanser and tonic.
- 110,178—Regent Sales Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tablet for indigestion and hyperacidity of the stomach.
- 110,295—A. J. Hilbert & Co. Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc. Extract perfumes, toilet waters, etc.
- 110,469—The Cooper Medicine Company, Dayton, Ohio. Preparation for headache colds, neuralgia, etc.
- 110,775—James J. Bonner, Boston, Mass. Preparation for the treatment of the feet.
- 110,780—Imperial Dyewood Company, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y. Dyestuffs.

Published July 2, 1918

- 103,165—Leonard B. Elliott, Chicago, Ill. Remedy for rheumatism, sprains, etc.
- 107,989—Andrew W. O'Malley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Preparation for treatment of nose, throat, etc.
- 108,593—Ida J. Raich, Lansing, Mich. Preparation for the treatment of kidney diseases.
- 109,393—Klemens S. Ramashauski, Chicago, Ill. Medicinal compounds for use in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, etc.
- 109,520—Gaba A. G., Basel, Switzerland. Purgatives.
- 110,232—W. W. Beitman, Englewood, Colo. Preparation for the treatment of tan, sunburn, freckles, etc.
- 110,373—John Fernsler, Philadelphia, Pa. Hair-tonics.
- 110,869—Nelson Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich. Face-powders, talcum powders.
- 110,916—The American Metal Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. Zinc oxid used as a filler for rubber goods.
- 110,934—World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Tonic for the blood.
- 110,244—Rebecca White, Birmingham, Ala. Preparation for treatment of hair.
- 110,249—Israel S. Turk, New York, N. Y. Salves for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

R. C. Judge, vice-president of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., has been elected chairman of the Chemical, Oil and Paint Division of the Resources and Conservation Section of the War Industries Board for the Louisville region.

Books of Trade Interest

CONTEMPORARY THEORIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. By Frederick C. Mills, Ph. D., sometime Garth Fellow in Economics, Columbia University. One of the studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the faculty of political science of Columbia University. Vol. 79, Number 1. 178 pages, paper. Price \$1.50. New York, Longmans, Green & Co.

As stated in the preface this survey was prepared primarily to present present-day problems of unemployment. So far as possible it confines itself strictly to a study of the causes of the modern phenomena of unemployment and to the methods by which it can be prevented or relieved. Beginning with a brief treatment of the subject as it was viewed by classical economists, Dr. Mills passes on to contemporary theories of unemployment in England and America. Added to the two basic causes,—those of unjust distribution of income and land monopolization, there are certain other conditions peculiar to the problem in the United States. Two of these, the problem of immigration and that of the floating laborer, are important factors which ought to be of concern to every manufacturer. While the survey is not of direct value to men in the drug trade, it gives sidelights on industrial conditions and is indirectly of great service to all live individuals who are interested in modern economic and social questions affecting their business.

THE BUSINESS OF FINANCE. By Hartley Withers, author of the "Meaning of Money," "Our Money and the State," etc. 24 pages, cloth \$1.50. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Withers' new book is an intelligent and not-too-technical treatment of finance and its position in the world of today. It contains the essential features of finance in a nutshell, and relates these features to the new situations arising out of war conditions.

While the general subject of finance is not a new one, its relation to the present world problem and the suggestions which Mr. Withers offers as to its place in the future era of reconstruction are well worth careful attention. Special stress is laid upon the economic activity and prosperity which will come after the war, and emphasis is placed upon the importance of everyone thinking in terms of world-wide progress. The first part of the book considers finance from the point of view of its working and effect at home. The latter half deals with the more complicated problem of international finance. Several chapters, such as those dealing with capital and investment, financial statements, the manufacture and marketing of securities, etc., ought to prove especially interesting to manufacturers and business men.

As a condensed treatment of present-day finance, which in many details often proves puzzling to the uninitiated, the book is a valuable asset for the daily reference shelf.

WAR ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. By Frank H. Dixon, Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College, Chief Statistician Bureau of Railway Economics, and Julius H. Parmelee, Statistician Bureau of Railway Economics. Edited by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 155 pages, paper \$1.00. N. Y. Oxford University Press.

Problems of transportation are, in their way, as great as any of the hundred-and-one questions constantly perplexing the manufacturer of today, so this account of the war administration of railways should

be both enlightening and useful. The survey shows that the operation of the British railroads under government supervision has been extremely successful, and because of its statements in regard to the increased efficiency gained by government management, it ought to prove encouraging to those manufacturers who are inclined to view government control pessimistically. Restrictions and increased rates brought final economy and standardized service in England, and from the comment upon conditions as they existed in the United States prior to government seizure, it stands to reason that in the course of time a like result will be brought about in this country.

A HISTORY OF THE TARIFF RELATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. By Cephas Daniel Allin, M. A. LL.B. Professor of Political Science in the University of Minnesota. Number 7 in the series of studies in the Social Sciences. 177 pages, paper, 75 cents. Minneapolis, Bulletin of the University of Minnesota.

This book offers little in the way of practical value to the average reader. It is interesting only as it throws light upon the folly of tariff wars and the controversies which are bound to ensue when different rates are imposed in closely related districts.

THE CONTROL OF THE DRINK TRADE. By Henry Carter, with a preface by Lord D'Abernon. 323 pages, cloth, \$2.50 net. London, Longmans, Green & Co.

The temperance question is admittedly a problem of vital importance both to national efficiency and industrial progress. As such, it demands the thoughtful attention, not only of the statesman, but also of the ordinary citizen and manufacturer, and for this reason Mr. Carter's account of drink control in Great Britain ought to be welcomed. The book, in setting forth in detail the drink regulations which have been passed by the State since the outbreak of the war, shows what the results have been. It demonstrates that the first serious attempt to deal with the liquor traffic solely on lines of national efficiency has led to a great increase in national welfare and to a considerable decrease in drunkenness throughout the country,—and this, despite the fact of generally high wages which usually bring with them heavier drinking. Having the advantage of representing facts as they are today, Mr. Carter puts the whole subject before the reader and lets him judge for himself how far the obstacles which barred progress in this line before the war have now been overcome. Whether the same method of control should be enforced after peace remains a debatable question. The book is almost too detailed a study of the problem, but perhaps for that very reason it will prove helpful to those manufacturers and heads of industrial concerns who constantly have to face the problem in some one of its aspects.

The Federal Trade Commission has accused the following firms of giving gratuities to customers to obtain trade: Miller Cooper Ink Company, Kansas City, and Kansas City Printing Ink Company, manufacturers of printing inks; Bingham Bros. Company, New York City; Samuel Bingham's Son Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and John F. Buckle & Son, Chicago, manufacturers of printing press rollers; and the Bird-Archer Company, of New York City, manufacturers of boiler compounds and chemicals for the treatment and preservation of locomotives.

CHEMICAL COMPANY PAID 1,000 PER CENT

Profits of Roessler & Hasslacher Announced at Hearing to Determine Ownership of Stock—\$1,000,000 Worth of Cyanide Owned by Company Held by Germans

The examination of William A. Hamann, treasurer of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company was continued by Joseph H. Choate, last week, in the proceedings before the State Attorney General on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian to determine the ownership of the company. Mr. Choate asked the witness:

"You were the first to suggest to the German owners the desirability of selling a controlling interest in the American plants to American interests, were you not?"

"Yes, I wrote a letter in which I said that owing to the stress of war conditions I thought the control should be owned and held in this country," the witness replied.

"Well, what did you mean when you said in the letter that if the Germans did not want to sell to Roessler and Hasslacher that they might find it desirable to sell to some other Americans?"

"I meant to say that if the German company preferred to let the control of the American concerns rest in hands other than ours that we should permit them to make such a transfer. I thought it very necessary for all concerned that these American companies should be the property of American citizens in the event this country entered the war.

Dividends of 1000 Per Cent

Deputy Attorney General Becker asked the witness how he accounted for the tremendous profits made by the companies, in some instances the dividends that were declared since 1914 being in excess of 1,000 per cent. Mr. Hamann replied that the great success of the companies was due to the fact that the German group that was interested in the companies held certain secret formulas, which secret formulas greatly increased in value after the outbreak of the European war.

Franz Roessler, vice-president of the company, was examined by the Deputy Attorney General.

"You have said that before this country entered the war your sympathies were with Germany, have you not?" asked Mr. Becker.

"Yes, in sympathy with the German people. I have never been in sympathy with the ruling powers in Germany," Mr. Roessler replied.

"Did you not approve of the policy of Bismarck in building up a great war machine in Germany?"

"I certainly did not."

"Are you opposed to the policies of the present Kaiser?"

"I certainly am opposed to the Kaiser."

"Then you can qualify as a good American citizen." Mr. Becker added.

Germans Got Company's Cyanide

Oscar R. Seitz, who was the confidential agent of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, was a witness in the afternoon. He repeated his narrative of how he made a trip to Europe to persuade the Germans to sell a controlling interest to Americans in view of the strong probability of war between the two countries. It was brought out by questions from his own lawyer, James M. Gifford, that Mr. Seitz had executed a power of attorney in favor of George Du Bois, one of the directors of the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt, while he was in Germany, giving him authority to turn over to the custody of that corporation more than \$1,000,000 worth of cyanide which the American firm of Roessler & Hasslacher had purchased in Germany.

Mr. Seitz said he could not recall the exact limita-

tions of power he thus gave Du Bois, but understood that the Deutsche Scheide-Anstalt would safeguard this valuable property. He said he also left the duplicate of this paper with his sister in Switzerland. Mr. Roessler and Mr. Hamann testified that they had never heard of the execution of such a paper by Mr. Seitz until this investigation began.

"Did this cyanide figure at all as a part payment for the stock bought from the Germans for the purpose of Americanizing the firms over here?" Mr. Choate asked.

"I don't know what became of the cyanide, but the stocks were paid for by Roessler & Hasslacher with money borrowed from a bank in the City of New York," the witness answered.

Dr. Hector R. Carveth was the next witness. He is one of the leading chemists of the country, and is connected with the companies now the subject of investigation. He was unwilling to put into the record anything bearing on the trade secrets held by the companies, but testified regarding them privately to Mr. Becker and Mr. Choate.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED

Washington, D. C., August 6—Proposals will be opened August 16, at the Medical Supply Depot, 500 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, for a large quantity of drugs and veterinary supplies. Prices quoted must be net and must include all necessary bottles, packing, etc., as well as free delivery, as follows: For dealers in St. Louis, delivery at such warehouse of the Medical depot in that city as may be designated; for dealers outside the city, delivery f.o.b. cars at place of manufacture. The items follow:

16,000 1-pound boxes acidum boricum, U.S.P., powdered.
100 ½-pound bottles acidum hydrochloricum, U.S.P., in dark amber colored glass, stoppers waxed.
3,000 ½-pound tins ether, for anesthesia, as per specifications to be furnished upon request.
10,000 gallons ethyl alcohol, U.S.P., in barrels, internal revenue tax unpaid.
64,000 packages ammonii carbonas tablets, compressed, each tablet to contain 60 grains ammonii carbonas, U.S.P., tablets to have flat face, to be packed four each in No. 20 gelatin capsules, with flat top and bottom, six capsules to be packed in pasteboard box, wrapped in parchment paper and paraffined.
54,000 tubes arecolinae hydrobromidum ½-grain veterinary hypodermic tablets, 10 each in amber-colored lipped tube.
20,000 ¼-pounds tins chloroformum, U.S.P.
18,000 1-pound boxes cupri sulphas, granular, U.S.P.
500 2-pound bottles ferri sulphas exsiccatus, U.S.P., in w.m. bottles.
16,000 tubes glonoin, 1-10 grain veterinary hypodermic tablets, 10 tablets in amber colored lipped tube.
1,000 3-pint tins glycerinum, U.S.P.
18,200 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum tablets, 250 in w.m. dark amber colored bottle.
500 1-pound bottles hydrargyri iodidum rubrum, U.S.P., in w.m. dark amber colored bottle.
814,000 tubes iodum-potassii iodidum (iodum 1. gm. potassii iodidum, 1.5 gms.).
10,000 1-pound square tins liquor cresolis compositus, U.S.P.
875 10-gallon square tins liquor cresolis compositus, U.S.P.
1,000 100-pound kegs magnesii sulphas, U.S.P.
200 10-gallon square tins oleum lini U.S.P.
200 3-pound square tins petrolatum, U.S.P.
11,900 1-pound square tins petrolatum, U. S. P.
4,800 ½-pound bottles crystallized phenol, U.S.P.
2,000 3-yard spools adhesive plaster, z.o., 2½ inches.
1,000 4-pound tins plaster of Paris.
102,000 tubes, ten tablets to tube, plumbi acetas compositus, (compressed tablets) tubes to be paraffined on both inside and outside, tablets to have flat face, as per following formula: plumbi acetas, gms. 3.110; alumen, gms. 1.037; zinci sulphas, gms. 2.074.
80,000 tubes, 10 tablets to tube, ¼-gr. veterinary hypodermic tablets strychninae sulphas, in amber colored lipped tubes.
5,000 1-pound tins commercially pure tar pine.
4,800 ¼-pound boxes powdered zinci oxidum, U.S.P.

Work has already been started on rebuilding the ether plant of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., which was destroyed by fire recently. It will take two or three months to reconstruct the plant, but the company announces that it will be able to fill moderate orders within two or three weeks.

SODA OUTPUT VALUED AT \$74,000,000**Caustic Production in 1917 Amounted to 468,363 Tons—Over 2,000,000 Tons of Soda Ash Compared with 1,733,500 in 1916**

The total production of soda ash in the United States in 1917, according to statistics compiled by R. C. Wells, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, amounted to 2,023,841 short tons, compared with 1,733,516 tons in 1916. Only a small fraction of this soda ash was produced from natural sodium carbonate, the remainder having been made by the Solvay process from salt and limestone.

A large part of this soda ash was immediately transformed by the producers into caustic soda—444,848 tons in 1917 and 409,308 tons in 1916—and the remainder was actually marketed—1,578,889 tons of soda ash in 1917 and 1,324,208 tons in 1916, valued at \$38,374,199 and \$18,283,866, respectively. The sales in 1917 amounted to about 29 pounds for each person in the country. The soda ash was used in making glass, soap, dyestuffs, and explosives, as well as washing soda and other sodium salts, and a small quantity was exported.

Output of Bicarbonate

Reports received from producers show that 174,212 tons of sodium bicarbonate, or cooking soda, valued at \$5,292,374, and 77,939 tons of sal soda, or washing soda valued at \$1,698,520, was marketed in 1917. These salts are used not only in cooking and washing but in making effervescent drinks and in medicine.

Caustic soda is a stronger alkali than sodium carbonate. It is used in making soap, pigments, and wood pulp, in purifying oils and fats, in mercerizing cotton, in cleaning metals, as lye in the household, and in making dyes, as well as in making phenol, which is used in the manufacture of certain explosives such as ammonium picrate and lyddite.

In 1917 caustic soda was made from soda ash by 8 companies, and from sodium chloride by electrolysis by 28 others; but the total production reported by the 8 companies using soda ash was 358,081 tons, valued at \$21,086,766, against 137,663 tons, valued at \$8,646,907, for the 28 companies using sodium chloride. Many of the firms that produce caustic soda electrolytically make pulp or paper, and all utilize the chlorine produced, some selling it directly, others converting it into bleach or other products.

Caustic Soda Production

The caustic soda produced included some dilute solutions, but after the figures reported are reduced to express actual sodium hydroxide the caustic soda made from soda ash in 1917 amounts to 341,793 tons; that made from sodium chloride by electrolysis amounts to 126,570 tons, which is 27 per cent of the total sodium hydroxide made—468,363 tons. This total output shows an increase of 71,423 tons, or 18 per cent, over that of 1916. Of the total output in 1917, 74,015 tons, or about 16 per cent, was consumed by the makers in their own plants, and the rest was sold. Before the European war the manufacture of electrolytic alkali was limited by the quantity of chlorine that could be utilized, and the present great demand for chlorine for use in the war should permit a large increase in the production of caustic soda.

Valued at \$74,000,000

The total value of the "sodas" made in the United States in 1917, exclusive of any duplication in material due to the transformation of one chemical into another, but inclusive of the value added in the manufacture of the more expensive compounds, amounts to about \$74,000,000.

During the last six months of 1917, according to sta-

tistics compiled by the Department of Commerce, the total exports of soda ash, sal soda, and caustic soda amounted to 97,925 short tons, valued at \$8,814,939. Soda ash leads with exports of 49,215 tons, valued at \$2,884,569. The principal countries receiving this material, named in order of quantity exported to each, were Japan, Canada, Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, the Dutch East Indies, and Chile.

Exports of Caustic Soda

The exports of caustic soda amounted to 44,996 tons, valued at \$5,832,598, of which Japan, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Canada, Mexico, and France received the largest quantities. In addition, 3,718 tons of sal soda, valued at \$97,772, was exported, principally to Canada and Argentina.

The imports of these products in 1917 for consumption in the United States were as follows: Soda ash, 2,063,571 pounds, valued at \$70,080; sodium bicarbonate, including monohydrate and sesquicarbonate, 81,387 pounds, valued at \$2,839; and sal soda, 100 pounds, valued at \$5.

Most of our soda is produced from salt and limestone. The term "soda," as commonly used, means sodium carbonate in the form of soda ash, sal soda, and sodium bicarbonate, as well as sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, as it is generally called.

The war has stimulated the chemical industry in the United States to produce materials that were formerly imported and to supply them to foreign countries, as well as to devise new uses for chemical products, and to replace more expensive by less expensive chemicals. Sodium compounds have replaced potassium compounds, either wholly or in part, in glass and soap making, in photography, in match making, in tanning, and in the manufacture of cyanide for extracting the precious metals from their ores.

SEEKS USE OF GERMAN PATENTS

The right to manufacture forty-three additional dyes and dye-making processes, covered by German patents, has been applied for by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc. The German companies that have held the patents, with the number controlled by each, are: Badische, 22; Bayer, 6; Farbwerke, 9; Kalle, 3; Action Gesellschaft, Berlin, 2; Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron, 1.

Among the more important items covered by the patents which the National has applied for are: Anthracene dye and process of making, red violet dye and process of making, anthracene compound and process of making, process for making anthraquinone dyes, blue and green anthraquinone dyes and process of making.

Among the later patents of interest are: Producing aminoanthraquinones and their derivatives, covered by two 1913 patents of Christian Rampini, held by the Badische; anthracene dye and process of making, held by Badische, 1913; manufacture of anthranol, held by Chemische Fabrik, 1911; urea of the anthraquinone series and process of making, held by Farbwerke, 1910; orange vat dye, held by Bayer, 1910.

The United States Agricultural Department has recently received notice of the successful completion in North Carolina of a plant for making soy bean flour for the market. Chemical experiments show that this new flour has a larger amount of protein than wheat and is therefore of greater nutritive value. It is about the same price as wheat and like most of the wheat substitutes is dark in color. The manufacture of soy bean flour does not necessitate great expenditures for machinery as cotton seed oil plants may be utilized for crushing the soy bean and extracting the oil. The only additional machinery is then needed for converting the meal cake into the flour.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

GROWING STRINGENCY IN DRUGS

Prices Advance on Light Offerings—Manufacturers to Supply 7,000 Tons of Dynamite Glycerin For Great Britain and Italy—Agreement on Prices

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cassia, Saigon, 1c	Ginger, Jamaica, White Bleached, ¼c
Celery Seed, 1c	Isinglass, Russian, 15c
Ergot, 5c	Saccharin, \$5
Fish Berries, 1c	

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 15c	Cassia Buds, 1c
Angostura Bark, 10c	Cumin Seed, 1c
Aniseed, ¼c	Glycerin, C.P., 2c
Amyl Acetate, 50c	Manna, 8c
Arnica Flowers, Powdered, 3c	Saffron Flower, 5c
Balsam, Peru, 10c	Thymol Crystals, 50c

The growing scarcity in freight space from the Far East and South American countries is causing great stringency in crude drugs, dyewoods and some botanicals. Offerings were extremely light during the week. Shipments for export are again accumulating and there has been some delay in deliveries by the railroads. These conditions have led to several sharp advances in crude materials and pharmaceutical chemicals. Saccharin is higher. Also Russian isinglass.

There were, however, a number of reductions in quotations due to lack of demand and accumulation of stocks. Amyl acetate and thymol crystals declined sharply, Acetphenetidin is lower. Foenugreek seed is easier owing to offerings for shipment at lower prices.

Manufacturers of dynamite glycerin met Government officials at a conference in Washington and agreed upon prices for glycerin and contracts were drawn for 7,000 tons of dynamite glycerin to be delivered in the next five months at the rate of 1,400 tons a month. The price agreed upon was 60 cents for August-September delivery; 58 cents for October-November and 56 cents for December.

Acetphenetidin—Another reduction in prices was established, covering 15c to \$3.50@3.60 a pound. Lack of demand and increased offerings are depressing values. In some quarters producers are reported to be offering supplies down to \$3.35 a pound.

Agar Agar—A decrease in shipments from abroad and moderate supplies, caused a stronger market. Holders are naming on the basis of 85c@86c a pound for No. 1.

Alcohol—All varieties are meeting an active demand and most distillers are unable to produce sufficient supplies to meet the needs of domestic and export buyers. Prices closed unchanged on the basis of \$4.91 for 188 proof and \$4.97 a gallon for 190 proof.

Angostura Bark—Prices closed weak owing to continued inactivity. Holders are quoting nominal figures ranging from 40c@45c a pound.

Anise Seed—Prices eased off ¼c to 25¼c@26c a pound for Spanish seed. A decrease in buying orders and freer offerings by holders depressed the market.

Amyl Acetate—Scant stocks of amyl alcohol, its basic crude material, caused a further advance in price. Sellers are naming \$5.35 while some holders are demanding \$5.60 a pound, showing a gain of 50c.

Arnica Flowers—Prices ruled steady but the demand lacked animation. In most quarters sellers were offering parcels of powdered at 3c lower to \$1.10@1.15 a pound. Flowers are held at 94c@99c a pound.

Balsam Peru—Values are weak in response to an absence of inquiries. Holders reduced quotations 10c to \$3.55@3.60 a pound.

Caffeine Alkaloid—In response to a steady demand and light offerings some holders are asking \$11.75 a pound. General quotations closed firm at \$11.50@12.00 a pound.

Cassia Buds—Recent fair arrivals and lack of inquiries resulted in a decline of 1c to 27c@28c a pound.

Cassias—All descriptions rule steady in response to a steady demand. Saigon is scarce and firmer closing at 1c higher to 57c@58c. Batavia closed lower under fair arrivals at the Pacific coast and some sellers are shading 30c a pound.

Castor Oil—Offerings are limited owing to scant stocks. Crushers are busily engaged in booking their production of oil for airplane motor lubricating to fill Government needs. Prices closed unchanged for spot parcels at 40c@41c for No. 1 grade in barrels and 35c a pound for No. 3.

Celery Seed—Prices advanced 1c to 41c@41½c a pound under decreasing supplies. Holders are offering only limited quantities on the spot while supplies now afloat are held at 40c@41c a pound.

Cinchona Bark—Reported offerings are mostly of inferior quality. This caused an easier sentiment in the market but standard qualities closed firm at 99c@1.20 for red quills.

Cloves—Notwithstanding the scant supply, prices closed barely steady. The uncertainty relative to future supplies is creating an unsettled sentiment. Holders are quoting Zanzibars at 46½c@47c and Amboynas at 61c@62c a pound.

Coumarin, Refined—A decided scarcity and steady inquiries led to a stronger market. Makers are naming \$32@34 a pound, and offerings are limited at the inside range of values.

Cubeb Berries—Prices are stronger in response to larger inquiries, smaller supplies and an absence of importations. Holders of XX are asking \$1.20@1.25, while powdered is held at \$1.30@1.35 a pound.

Cumin Seed, Morocco—Sellers lowered quotations 1c to 12¼c@13¼c a pound. Lack of inquiries and larger offerings were responsible for the lower level of prices.

Ergot—With supplies scarce, prices have been unsettled and trading is confined to small lots. Some holders named \$1.05 a pound for Spanish, but the general quotation ruled at \$1.10 a pound, showing a rise of 5c.

Fish Berries—Diminishing supplies and small stocks led to a stronger market. Holders raised quotations 1c to 30c@35c a pound.

Ginger—All grades and varieties are extremely dull, except Jamaicas which are higher in sympathy with reports from London noting sharp advances under active buying. Holders here are asking ¼c higher to 17½c@18c a pound for good white bleached ginger.

Glycerin C. P.—Leading refiners announced a reduction in prices of 2c to 61c@61½c in drums and to 63c@63½c a gallon for supplies in cans. This was attributed to an agreement between manufacturers and Government officials in connection with a contract for 7,000 tons of dynamite glycerin at 60c for August-September delivery; 58c for October-November, and 56c a pound for December shipment.

Isinglass, Russian—Holders advanced quotations 15c to \$7.00, while several leading houses are naming \$7.25 a pound. Smaller importations and a growing scarcity of spot stocks were responsible for the rise.

Manna—An accumulation of stocks caused by a recent lack of demand depressed prices. Holders lowered prices 8c to 62c@65c a pound for small flake.

Marjoram Leaves—Spot stocks are exhausted and prices are nominal. Parcels of 10 to 20-bale lots are offered for July-August shipment at 46c@47c a pound.

Morphine—The market is featureless and makers are busily engaged in filling Government requirements. Manufacturers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of \$11.80 a pound for sulphate in lots of 25 ounces, one delivery.

Nutmegs—East India nuts are very scarce and prices are gradually hardening. West India grades are in fair supply at slightly firmer prices. Holders are quoting Singapore nuts on the basis of 27c@27½c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Scant supplies and a good demand hold prices very firm. Trading is slow, however, and sellers are quoting nominal prices ranging from 15c@15½c for whole and 18c@19c a pound for powdered.

Opium—The situation is unchanged. Sellers report a quiet demand. Prices closed at \$22.50 for supplies in cases and \$24.50 for granular. Powdered is held at \$24.00 a pound for U. S. P. supplies.

Paris Green—Prices are growing weaker owing to lack of buying orders and reported offerings by second hands at 3c below makers' prices ranging from 40c@42c a pound in kegs. Makers continue to quote 43c@44c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Prices weakened under keener selling competition. Makers lowered quotations to \$1.50@\$1.60 a pound. The decline was caused by increased production and lack of buying interest. Offerings of parcels from the coast were reported for late shipment at \$1.25 a pound.

Quinine—The market is steady and manufacturers are repeating former prices on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate for 100-ounce tins. Second hands report light trading and are asking \$1.00 for Java while American is held at \$1.05@\$1.10 an ounce for sulphate. Mail advices from London note a firm market in response to an active demand for best makes.

Saccharin—The demand is larger and in response to decreased sugar stocks, prices for standard guaranteed makes were advanced. Leading makers raised quotations \$5 to \$38@\$40 for soluble and \$34@\$37 a pound for insoluble. Unconfirmed rumors were circulated that export licenses would probably be issued soon.

Saffron Flowers—Quotations were lowered 5c to 39c@42c a pound for American supplies. The decline was due to keener selling competition.

Thymol Crystals—Makers lowered quotations 50c to \$13.00@\$13.50 a pound for U. S. P. Lack of demand and larger stocks were responsible for lower prices.

Tonka Beans—The demand is active and prices closed strong under limited offerings. Holders are quoting 99c@\$1.02 a pound for angostura supplies.

Wintergreen Oil, Sweet Birch—Prices ruled firm at the recent advance, owing to decreasing supplies and smaller offerings. Handlers in most quarters refuse to entertain bids below \$2.75 while some dealers are quoting \$3 a pound as to brand.

TIN PRICES MAY BE FIXED

The tin trade is awaiting developments in Washington. It is believed that an arrangement is about to be completed between the British and American governments which would fix the price and perhaps provide for the distribution of Straits and Chinese tin. Some authorities even go so far as to offer an opinion that the price will be reduced to the basis of 85 cents for spot metal in New York.

Some color is lent to the expectation of an international agreement respecting tin by the departure for Europe of the chairman of the sub-committee on tin of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The market is quiet and inclined to be easy at quotations, notwithstanding a steady advance on the other side. Straits are not offered and only a limited quantity of Chinese is in sight. Chief interest, therefore, centers in Banka, which is quoted at 92½c for July, shipments 91½c for August and 94c at the Coast. Chinese for early shipment is offered at 92c and 99 per cent spot New York at from 94c to 95c, with August-September at 92c.

The United States Bureau of Chemistry is to have its exhibits in a joint exhibit of the Government's war work which will be shown from one end of the land to the other at state fairs and expositions beginning August 9 and ending November 16. The exhibits will illustrate the enforcement of the pure food and drugs act, production and preservation of food products, use of tanning materials, the production of colors and other chemical industries. Lights will also be thrown on adulterated or misbranded medicinal preparations.

John Thompson of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the oldest linseed oil manufacturers in this country, died recently at the age of 91. In 1874 Mr. Thompson became interested in the manufacture of linseed oil, working with Eichbaum & Co., in Allegheny, Pa. The firm later became Thompson & Lyons, and still later was known as Thompson & Co. In recent years it has devoted itself exclusively to the manufacture of paints and special oils.

John Geddes McIntosh of London, Eng., is dead in his 63rd year. Starting as a booking clerk in a railway company, Mr. McIntosh finally had the honor of belonging to the Society of Chemical Industry. He became a chemist in a large industrial plant, a factory manager and a writer of technical works. He was the author of "Industrial Alcohol," "the Technology of Sugar," and "Oil Crushing, Refining and Boiling."

Following an investigation as to the ownership of the stock in the New Brunswick Chemical Company, New Brunswick, N. J., the plant was taken over by the Government as it was discovered that the majority of the stock was owned by German interests. The plant will continue in operation but will be under the control of the United States Government.

Members of the convention committee for the twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists have already begun to meet each week and perfect arrangements for the convention which is to be held this year, September 16 to 20, in New Orleans.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FIRMER TONE IN CHEMICALS

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Advance—All the Alums Higher—Labor Situation Hampers Manufacturers—Acids Still Scarce and High

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ammonia Lump Alum, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Chlorate of Potash, Powdered, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Ammonia Powdered Alum, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Soda Ash, Bags, 20c 100 lbs.
Potassium Lump Alum, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Soda Ash, Barrels, 10c 100 lbs.
Bleaching Powder, for Export, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Caustic Soda, 15c 100 lbs.
Copper Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Sal Soda, 10c 100 lbs.
Copperas, 10c 100 lbs.	Silicate of Soda, 60 p.c., 25c 100 lbs.
Chlorate of Soda, 2c lb.	Silicate of Soda, 40 p.c., 15c 100 lbs.
Zinc Oxide, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	
Chlorate of Potash, Crystals, 1c lb.	

Declined

Red Phosphorous, 5c lb.	Nitrite of Soda, 2c lb.
Yellow Phosphorous, 5c lb.	Yellow Prussiate of Soda, 1c lb.

Additional firmness was reported at the close of the local heavy chemical market on most every item in the general list. The leaders, caustic soda, and soda ash, are now in stronger demand than they have been for some time, and with a brisk inquiry from the majority of large consumers, there two products have more underlying strength than has been recorded here in the last two months. Sal soda has been another heavy chemical that has become scarce and quite a sharp advance is noted in this produce with offerings unusually light. A number of reasons have been advanced for the tight condition prevailing at this time, chief among which is the shortage of labor and difficulty in securing raw materials. Another element that has had a great deal to do with the firmness now noted is that the Government is showing interest in a number of items that have been quiet.

The entire heavy acid market remains in practically a nominal position, since the Government has fixed the price on the majority of the items and it is only in cases where stocks are held in second hands that higher than the prices recently fixed by the War Trade Board are being named. A case in point is Glacial acetic. The Government price for this product is $19\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, but free stocks in second hands are being quoted at 50c a pound and up. Of course the maximum must hold at the figure named from Washington, although there is nothing to hinder sellers from going under this price, which is hardly probable at this time in view of the ever increasing call. Indications are that all prices not yet named will soon be fixed.

Aluminum sulphate is quiet in comparison with the brisk movement of stocks that has been noted in this market, but prices for spot or nearby stocks are not materially lower, since there is a steady inquiry from all directions. The demand for bleaching powder continues steady and prices for export drums have advanced. Copper sulphate, the standard brands, show a movement upward, and stocks have diminished in the face of a constant demand. Lead acetate, caustic potash, and the prussiates of potash have all held firm, and in some quarters slightly higher prices are named for spot goods, which are said to be light.

The various grades of saltpeter have ruled without special feature. Trading has been largely of a routine character and in some quarters it is intimated that shading could be done on firm bids. Other items that show a slightly easier tendency at the close are: Red and yellow phosphorus, nitrate of soda and yellow prussiate of soda. There is not, however, any prominent point of weakness anywhere along the line, and in taking into consideration the season of the year the general condition may be said to be unusually firm.

Acid, Acetic—There have been a number of scattering lots available on practically every per cent except the 70, and it has been several weeks now since a quotation has been heard on this material. The Government continues to take the bulk of the output of acetic. Although the Government has fixed a price of $9\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound on the Glacial material, there are still some stocks in second hands offered at 50c a pound, with some asking as high as 56c a pound for free glacial. From $17\text{c}@17\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ a pound has been the prevailing price for spot stocks of the 28 per cent., while $28\frac{1}{2}\text{c}@29\text{c}$ a pound continues as the quotations for the 56 per cent. As a matter of fact the demand is so far in excess of the supply that the situation for stocks in quantity is practically nominal.

Acid, Muriatic—Where figures were obtainable on the 20-degree muriatic prices were at about unchanged levels of $2\frac{1}{2}\text{c}@2\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ a pound, with the 22-degree muriatic quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}\text{c}@3\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ a pound. Offerings of any of the various degrees of muriatic continue light, since the Government is taking over such large quantities. Occasionally there have been offerings of the 18-degree muriatic at 2c works, and $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher as the New York price. For the most part the entire situation is nominal, but the Government is releasing stocks in cases where it is found that there is an urgent need of supplies. The production is said to be only moderate.

Acid, Nitric—It is only occasionally now that offerings are made on the 36-degree, which is quoted in carboys at $6\frac{1}{2}\text{c}@6\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ a pound. The 38-degree material is quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}\text{c}@8\text{c}$ a pound, according to quantity, and the 40-degree continues to be held in firm hands at $7\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$. So far as can be learned at the close no holder of the 42-degree nitric is inclined to do any shading. Fair quantities of the 42-degree have been offered on the open market during the week, but dealers cannot ask above $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ a pound, the figure recently fixed by the War Trade Board at Washington. There is much speculation in all degrees of nitric acid among local dealers because the War Department needs so much of this material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Where sales are passing in the local market on this acid they continue to go through at prices that were named by the War Trade Board: \$28 a ton for the 66-degree, f.o.b. works, in tank cars; \$18 a ton for the 60-degree sulphuric, same basis, and \$32 a ton for oleum, sellers tanks. Supplies of this acid on the spot market are by no means large, and users are still having considerable difficulty in locating sufficient stocks to take care of their immediate needs. Interest is centering on forward positions, but practically no quotations are heard. Shortage of labor, and high cost of materials are two of the chief reasons advanced.

Alums—The inquiry concerning all forward positions of alums is especially brisk, and there is a great deal of reluctance on the part of leading sellers to quote far ahead. In the spot market prices have advanced all along the line, not so much because of a pressing demand, but on account of the inability of makers to figure just where they stand on the labor situation. Ammonium lump has advanced on the spot market to 5c@5½c a pound; 9¼c@9¾c a pound is now quoted for the potassium lump; 19¼c@20½c a pound for potassium chrome, and 20½c@21½c a pound for the ammonium chrome. The above prices show additional firmness in each instance. Supplies of any of the above grades in the spot market are only moderate, and with a steady call from most all important directions there is little reason to look for an immediate downward movement in prices.

Aluminum Sulphate—For the most part the New York market has been steady for both the high and low tests of sulphate of alumina. Some factors report that there has been a stronger call from large consumers, and in several instances holders are quoting with the same firmness that was noted a week ago, while in other quarters there are sellers slightly below the prevailing quotations previously mentioned. But the fact that supplies are by no means large, coupled with a strong inquiry gives sufficient underlying strength to the situation to cause firm levels to be maintained. Closing quotations were 3¼c@3½c a pound for the high test aluminum sulphate, and from 2c@2½c a pound for the low test or commercial grade. Supplies in the spot market are only moderate.

Bleaching Powder—Quantities of spot materials in the New York market are only moderate, and in view of a strong inquiry concerning all forward positions there is little reason to expect any immediate declines from the firm, and comparatively high levels that were recently named. The call from users in South America continues brisk and large stocks are still moving in that direction. In some quarters 3½c a pound is heard for stocks in export drums, but this price is considered high in some directions since there have been offerings at 2¾c@3¼c a pound. The prevailing price for stocks in domestic drums has ranged from 2¼c@2½c a pound, which is ¼c higher than the prevailing quotation for domestic drums a week ago.

Copper Sulphate—The demand is steady and the inquiry active, and supplies on the spot market only moderate. Prices have held firm, and in some quarters there has been an advance for the standard grades. A number of inferior grades continue to be offered on the open market, but these stocks are not attracting a great deal of attention on the part of large users. Closing quotations in the spot market for the 98-99 per cent. crystals were 9¼c@9¾c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyers. The above quotations were, of course, for standard goods, spot and nearby.

Lead Acetate—Fair activity has been reported in the local market on all grades of acetate of lead, and although the supply on hand is by no means abundant it is apparently sufficient to take care of the present call. A great deal of interest continues to be manifested on forward positions, but few are quoting further ahead than through the present month. Closing quotations were 15¾c@16½c a pound for the broken brown; 17½c@17¾c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17¼c@18½c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—Not a great deal of strength is reported on this heavy chemical, and prices at the close were at about the same low levels that were reached

a week ago—74¼c@76¾c a pound for the high test, and 61c@62c a pound for the low test or commercial grade. Supplies are said to be fully sufficient to take care of more business, and perhaps on firm bids the above prices could be shaded.

Potassium Prussiate—The call for both the foreign and domestic prussiates of potash continues active, but on account of difficulties in securing steamer space for the movement of Oriental stocks to this country, the Japanese materials are nominal. The domestic grades are firm at \$1.18@1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from \$1.85@1.95 a pound for the red.

Soda Ash—The demand for spot soda ash has been decidedly more active during the week, and considerable business has passed with the price of spot and futures at higher levels than have been named for some time. The inquiry is heavy and a firmer undertone is reported all along the line. Sales of stocks in bags have been reported at \$2.35@2.45 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. cars. From store, however, there have been offerings ranging from \$2.20@2.25 per hundred pounds. For stocks in barrels, from store, quotations have ranged from \$2.85@2.95; while f.a.s. goods have ranged from \$3.00@3.15 per hundred pounds, according to quantity and buyer. Double bags from works have been held at \$2.75 and up to \$2.85. Some double bags at Newark \$2.65@2.80 per hundred pounds. Dense ash in barrels is firm and quotations are \$3.75@3.85 per hundred pounds. Aside from the buying interest on the part of large users of this material, considerable dealer trading has been noted.

Soda, Caustic—Prices have firmed up during the interval, and comparatively speaking quite a large volume of business has transpired in the local market during the week. The inquiry from all directions appears to be improving, and following in sympathy with the upward movement in soda ash, there is more underlying strength to the situation than has been noted here for a number of months. Wide price ranges have been heard, however, because of speculation. From local warehouse at the close offers were being made at \$4.15@4.30 per hundred pounds, with some dealers asking even higher prices. From Western works there have been reported buyers at \$4.35 per hundred pounds, and up, with as high as \$4.55 per hundred pounds being named. From Eastern works prices generally heard are \$4.30@4.40 per hundred pounds for spot and over the balance of the year.

Practically all phosphate rock produced in this country is being used now for agricultural purposes, Secretary Houston reported to the Senate in response to a resolution recently adopted in that body. While the United States has the greatest resources of phosphate rock of any nation little is being exported. Production in 1917 was placed at 2,610,743 tons and the exports at 31,000 tons.

Bergere et Compagnie, 309 Broadway, New York, have engaged Joseph Ross, civil and chemical engineer, as general sales manager. Mr. Ross is author of a book entitled "Waterproofing Engineering." He has made a specialty of efficiency methods which he will apply to selling operations. The firm has enlarged its quarters to provide for expansion of business.

In connection with extensive additions and improvements at the plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., a large one-story brick and steel benzol building will be erected to cost approximately \$42,000. The company has taken out a building permit.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

ACTIVE TRADING IN DYESTUFFS

Natural Dyewoods, Intermediates and Coal-Tar Colors
Higher—Benzoate of Soda and Benzoic Acid Lower
—Tendency of Prices Still Upward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cresylic Acid, Crude, 5c gal.	Alkali Blue, Domestic, \$1 lb.
Dip Oil, 20 p. c., 10c gal.	Auramine, Single O, Dom., 50c lb.
Solvent Naphtha, Water White, 2c gal.	Chrysoidine R, 20c lb.
Solvent Naphtha, Crude Heavy, 1c gal.	Chrysoidine Y, 15c lb.
Acid H, 10c lb.	Congo Red, 20c lb.
Aniline Salts, 1c lb.	Direct Black, 10c lb.
Dinitrochlorobenzol, 3/4c lb.	Rhodamine B, Ex. Conct., 33 lb.
Diphenylamine, 10c lb.	Tartrazine, Domestic, 25c lb.
Beta-Naphthol, Tech., 5c lb.	Tartrazine, Imported, 20c lb.
Tolidin, 5c lb.	Logwood, solid, 1 1/2c lb.
Cochineal, 6c lb.	Logwood, 51-degree, 2c lb.
Fustic Sticks, \$2 ton.	Divi Divi, \$2 ton.
Logwood Sticks, \$2 ton.	Quercitron Bark, Rough, 1 lb.
Cutch, Rangoon in Boxes, 1c lb.	Quercitron, Ground, 50c ton.
Hematine Extract, 2c lb.	Gambier Cubes, Java, 1c lb.
Hematine Crystals, 1c lb.	

Declined

Benzol, 3/4c lb.	Benzoate of Soda, 10c lb.
Naphthalene Flake, 3/4c lb.	Diethylaniline, 15c lb.
Phenol, 3/4c lb.	Naphthionic Acid, Crude, 3/4c lb.
Sulphanilic Acid, Crude, 3/4c lb.	Para-Amidophenol, Base, 2c lb.

For the most part a very active market has been noted during the week, and leading factors say there is more underlying strength to the situation than for years, especially at this season of the year. With the exception of some of the crudes—benzoate of soda, benzoic acid and diethylaniline—prices show a material advance all along the line. This is due, it is said, to the shortage of labor, and the increasing cost of raw materials. Then too, the Government continues to manifest interest in a number of items that have heretofore been almost entirely neglected. The leader of the intermediates this week has been H acid, while aniline salts has followed a close second. Benzol, naphthalene flake, phenol, sulphanilic and naphthionic acids have ruled unusually quiet, and closing quotations were slightly lower than they were a week ago.

The situation on practically all of the dye bases and dyewoods continues to tighten and already a number of the important materials are in an entirely nominal position. The shipping facilities from primary points are apparently getting worse, and it is said that by the end of this month the War Trade Board at Washington will place additional restrictions on importations. For this reason leading importers are getting all the stocks moving toward this market that they possibly can, but bottoms are scarce and freight rates continue to advance.

Cochineal, gambier, cutch, turmeric and quercitron are in stronger call than they have been for a long time, and it will be noted that sharp advances have occurred on all of these items, with some of the leading factors refusing to quote at all.

Where price changes have occurred on coal-tar colors, advances are noted in every instance, the sharpest of which has been on rhodamine B. extra concentrated, which is now hard to locate in the local market. The demand for all colors is steady.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Trading in the New York market is still limited entirely to the quantity of stock available which is small. The stocks of the imported blood albumen that were on the market a week ago have been absorbed, and the condition on this grade is again tight with quotations at 95c a pound, and up. Supplies of the domestic blood are by no means abundant, but offerings have been made comparatively freely during the interval at 65c to 70c a pound, according to quantity. The Oriental egg is a scarce article in the spot market and those who have any of the Chinese egg are asking \$1.25@\$1.30 a pound for spot stocks and to arrive during the present month.

Cochineal—Closing quotations for cochineal were largely nominal, and where figures were obtainable were materially higher than those named a week ago. In fact several large importers say they believe they could get as much as \$1.00 a pound for large quantities of the silver Teneriffe or rosy black varieties. There have been several offerings on the gray black, however, at 70c a pound, and up. It is only occasionally now that offerings are made on the Madras kind.

Cutch—Following in sympathy with advances noted on all other dye bases and dyewoods prices closed at higher levels for the several grades of cutch. The Rangoon, in boxes continues unusually scarce and higher levels of 23 3/4c to 25 3/4c a pound have been reached, with some asking 26c a pound. Local factors are still reluctant to quote on stocks for shipment because of the uncertainty concerning the movement from primary points, but in the neighborhood of 21c a pound is named in some quarters for prompt shipment. Where figures were to be had on the liquid cutch they were 14 1/2c to 14 3/4c a pound.

Divi Divi—This market continues to tighten, as there has been comparatively little divi divi arriving here during the interval, and stocks that were reported last week as afloat, and that have arrived in this port, have gone into immediate consumption, leaving very little to be offered on the open market. A number of small lots have been available in the New York market at about the figure named a week ago, but in quantities for stocks on spot, afloat, and over the present month quotations are \$79.00 to \$83.50 a ton, depending on quantity and seller. The demand is said to be just as brisk as it has been for several weeks, and with restrictions still in vogue on importations there is little reason to look for any downward movement in prices.

Fustic—The demand for all varieties of fustic is still brisk, and some of the largest importers say they are having trouble in filling orders promptly. Closing quotations were advanced to \$43@\$55 a ton for the sticks, the last named figure being for prime Mexican sticks. Quotations for the chips are 3 1/2c@5 1/2c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. Prices vary materially on the 51-degree material, due to trading between local dealers. In the neighborhood of 13 3/4c@14 1/2c a pound appears to be the prevailing quotation in the New York market. The solid fustic is ranging from 28c to 29c a pound where spot quotations are obtainable, but in a number of instances prices are entirely nominal due to the scarcity of spot stocks.

Gambier—All varieties of gambier in the local spot market continue to diminish, and in a number of in-

stances quotations are nominal. In cases where it has been possible to obtain spot prices they have ranged from 19c to 20c a pound for the Java cubes. The call is strong for the Singapore cubes and the last quotations heard in this market were from 34½@35½c a pound. There is very little of the common material available and where sales are passing they are going through at 24¼c@25½c a pound.

Indigo—The consumer demand remains steady for the various grades of indigo. Prices are unchanged at \$2.25@2.75 a pound for the Oudes; \$3.00@3.50 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.25@2.75 a pound for the Guatemala; 90c@1.10 a pound for the Madras, and from 24c to 26c a pound for the paste. It is said in practically every quarter that supplies are sufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed.

Logwood—Every item that is listed under this heading has advanced this week. The sticks are particularly firm and scarce in the spot market with prices ranging from \$47 to \$49 a ton. A brisk movement of the chips has been reported and prices for spot are from 3½c@5½c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. Solid logwood has advanced to 19½c@20½c a pound; while the 51-degree Twaddle has moved up to 11c@11½c a pound. Wide price ranges are heard on the crystals due to speculation. The inside figure is 21c a pound, while the maximum quotation is 26c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Little buying interest has been displayed on this crude during the interval and prices are weaker at 24c@25c a gallon, depending upon quantity. Sales that have passed have been small as it appears that large consumers are taking only sufficient supplies at this time to fill their immediate needs. Stocks on the spot market are still abundant.

Naphthalene—Quotations for the flake material are slightly lower for spot since 9½c a pound was heard from a number of important directions. The outside figure named was 9½c a pound. Naphthalene balls are quoted at 10½c@10¾c a pound, which was about the prevailing quotation a week ago. Supplies, it is said, are in sufficient quantity to take care of more business.

Phenol—Spot quotations on phenol show a slightly easier tendency at the close as 43¾c@44½c a pound was heard from a number of quarters. This is a decline of about ¾c from the price heard in the New York market a week ago. There is much speculation on this crude in view of the fact that the Government is keenly interested and up to a little while ago was taking the bulk of the production. Supplies on hand appear ample on the open market to take care of the business being placed.

Toluol—Business that is passing in toluol is limited entirely to the quantity of stocks that the Government is releasing from time to time, and trading is largely between producers and consumers with very little material reaching the open market. No change has been made in the Government price recently fixed at \$1.50@1.55 a gallon. The demand is strong.

Intermediates.

Acid H—Not in a long time has there been the firmness that was noted at the close on this acid. Prices have been advancing for several weeks, but during the last interval holders pushed up their price for spot stocks to over 10c on the pound. It is not thought that much shading could now be done from \$2.95 a pound, and in some directions \$3.05 a pound is heard. Recent heavy buying has caused stocks to diminish until they are now only moderate.

Acid, Naphthionic—The majority of large users of this acid have been buying only lightly and prices are slightly lower at \$1.20@1.30 a pound for the refined, and \$1.05@1.15 a pound for the crude. On firm bids there is every reason to believe that the above prices could be shaded since it is reported that stocks are sufficiently large to take care of more business.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Only light buying has been noted and in the majority of quarters sellers have lowered their price to 42c@44c a pound for the refined, and from 31c@33c a pound for the crude. For the most part trading has been confined between producers and consumers and not a great deal of material has been offered on the open market.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Firmness continues to prevail on both the oil and the salts and closing quotations were at about the same general levels named a week ago of 27½c@28½c a pound for the oil, drums extra, and from 40c@43c a pound for the salts. Supplies are only moderate and there is a great deal of underlying strength to the situation, especially on the salts which is in exceptionally heavy demand for this season of the year.

Benzoate of Soda—The market is decidedly weaker and offerings were freely made at \$2.80@2.95 a pound for the soda and \$3.05@3.25 a pound for the acid, and on firm bids there is every indication that considerable shading could be done in the New York market. There is ample material to take care of a larger volume of business and with only a light inquiry little underlying strength was reported.

Benzidine—Factors stated at the close that buying interest was keener, but prices have not changed materially irrespective of this fact. Offerings were made at \$1.75@1.85 a pound for the base, and \$1.40@1.50 a pound for the sulphate, depending upon quantity and buyer.

Dimethylaniline—Where spot quotations have been obtainable they have ranged from 76c@80c a pound. Offerings have been unusually light during the week, and for the most part the condition is nominal. The consumer demand is just as strong as it has been for several months.

Para-Amidophenol—Business has been largely of a routine character with closing figures \$3.80@3.90 a pound for the base, and \$4.15@4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride.

RUSHING BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON PLANT

It is announced that the \$7,000,000 picric acid plant, now being built at North Brunswick, Ga., will be a permanent manufacturing enterprise after the war, employing close to 10,000 men. Dyes and fertilizers will be the peace products made there. Three railroad lines will intersect the property. Seven miles of new trackage have been laid. More than 6,000 men are employed on the construction of the plant by the Butterworth-Judson Corporation of New York, which is operating a similar plant in New Jersey. The Georgia plant will be ready in January.

At an executive meeting of the Conference Council of Garment Wholesalers and Retailers, a resolution was passed which called for the adoption of the American Standard Color Card, issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the U. S., Inc.

The R. C. Simpson Chemical Company, Italy, Ky., has been organized with capital of \$3,000,000 to engage in the manufacture of chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., at Louisa, Ky.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON BUYING LESS IN U. S.

**Uncertainty as to Whether British Government Will
Commandeer Consignments on Arrival Abroad Cuts
Down Overseas Trade—Price Changes This Week**
(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug 6—The Government departmental restrictions which along with the shipping control now embrace almost every commodity are making themselves very acutely felt at the present time and unless concessions are more liberally granted our markets will soon be depleted of many valuable drugs and chemicals which are indispensable for the requirements of the Army and the Nation at large.

The position is aggravated by the fact that importers finding themselves in the dark as to whether the Government will commandeer or control their consignments on arrival, have been for some months past vigorously cutting down their transactions overseas with the inevitable result now being experienced—acute scarcity. High freights and insurance have also been an important factor which is to-day partly accountable for the falling off of purchases from the United States. So many firms have suffered loss by undelivered cables, and charges incurred by your shippers without first conferring here by cable and without regard to buyers' interests, that it is small wonder business has materially diminished of late.

Of the number of products the stocks of which are approaching exhaustion and cannot be replaced without Government facilities, may be mentioned, according to official returns: Areca nuts, asafetida, gum benzoin, buchu leaves, gum arabic, (except from kordofan, which is also in limited supply), colombo root, chamomiles, cannabis indica, canary seed, caraway seeds, cascarillo, ergot, grains of paradise, jalap, licorice root (natural and peeled), opium, morphia, rhubarb, uva ursi, balsam tolu and turmeric.

Owing to the bank holiday the market is quiet and without any special feature. Business at the Drug Auction on Aug. 1 was limited.

Prices are higher for coriander seed, saccharin, and sassafras oil.

There is a firmer tone in tannic acid.

Cumin seed and artificial oil of wintergreen are easier.

The market for the prussiates, both potash and soda, is lower. Potassium bromide, granulated, is selling at 6s@6s 4d; crystals 6s 6d@6s 10d.

H. N. Morris & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, voted dividends of 6 per cent on the preference shares and 10 per cent on the ordinary shares at the annual meeting. The company sold its Gorton works, to the British Government and bought the plant of the Trafford Park Chemical Company where they will manufacture intermediates and dyes.

Dr. Everest, who about two years ago was appointed head of the scheme to establish at Huddersfield, England, a national centre for coal-tar color research, has resigned the position. Whatever the ultimate reason for the step may be, it is a reasonably safe deduction that Dr. Everest has not been satisfied with the progress made or with the plans regarding the future.

France Seeks U. S. Trade

Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has furnished the Comité Republicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture information concerning American products that might be substituted for German products imported into France previous to the war, and in his letter of reply to numerous questions explains some points in the pure food laws and tariff acts of the United States. He said in part:

The American law of 1906, known as the "Pure Food Law," is a measure of protection to the public health against injurious products and aims to guarantee the public against false marks upon the packages of food products and other articles. This law has proven its usefulness beyond all doubt. The same principle of protection is applied in France in the regulations—often very severe—concerning importations of meat, mineral waters, pharmaceutical products and so forth, which interest American commerce.

As in the case of many laws, the application of the law of 1906 has given rise to some difficulties. These difficulties should be examined and the information which French exporters can furnish on this subject will be of great value in the investigation of the matter.

In concluding our observations on this matter, I take the liberty to call your attention to an error of judgment which unfortunately is often found in articles in the public press whenever the question of tariff revision arises. This is the idea that the high rates of duty upon articles of luxury in the American tariff are an obstacle to the exportation of French products. It is easy to prove by statistics that the volume of French exportations to the United States depends solely upon the prosperity of the American people and not upon the tariff. To quote only the statistics covering exportations from the Paris district, they will show that during the period of eleven years, from 1902 to 1913, the French exportations to the United States were about doubled.

SPAIN'S EXPORTS OF RED OXIDES

One of the industries which has greatly developed in Malaga, Spain, since the outbreak of the European war is that of manufacturing red oxide of iron for export. This product is used for making metal paint, especially for ship bottoms; it also serves extensively as a coloring material for paper, rubber, tiles, etc. In recent years the red oxide of iron has been substituted to a great extent for red lead, which is much more expensive; and, besides, injurious to the health of the users. The hematite ores are found in the Province of Jaen, about 100 miles northeast of Malaga, and also at Salinas in the Province of Malaga.

The exports from Malaga have increased considerably until about 5,655 tons of levigated oxide of iron were exported in 1916, and 6,055 tons in 1917.

The Association of Swiss Dyestuffs Consumers, which was formed soon after the outbreak of the war to prevent German dyes reaching the Allies through Switzerland, and natural dyestuffs being smuggled into Germany, has fallen into disfavor with the Germans who discovered that the Association was extending the sale of Swiss dyes among former customers of German dye manufacturers. They demand that Switzerland appoint Germans to see that the neutrality laws are strictly observed.

SPICES HIGHER IN LONDON

Advance in Freight Rates Also Felt In Crude Drugs and the Vegetabilia—Supplies Bought on the Continent not Delivered for Months*(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

London, July 30—An allround upward movement has set in in spices. Buyers are tardily waking up to the fact that the advance in freights and the difficulties in the way of importing supplies have not been adequately reflected in recent prices. The prospect of greater scarcity has tempted a few speculators to enter the field with the result that ginger, pepper, capsicums, cassia lignea, cloves and nutmegs have advanced considerably.

There are indications of a change to higher levels coming over the market for crude drugs and the numerous "vegetabilia" usually imported from oversea countries and the same underlying reasons which are influencing spices apply equally to these bulky raw materials.

The fine chemical market has been quieter of late and with the exception of a few specialties wanted for the British and Allied European Governments, which have stiffened up somewhat on spot, prices generally have remained easy. There is a very fair demand for guaiacol carbonate; also the "absolute" and "liquid" qualities of the same; and phenazone and creosote carbonate, but supplies are limited and deliveries from the Continent are exceedingly difficult to effect, sometimes occupying months in transit. Heavy chemicals in many instances are getting scarce and dearer—shortage of labor and increased cost of raw materials and coals being given as the prime factors.

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION PROGRAMME

The programme for the fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held in New York in September, is already in active preparation. Opening addresses will be made by Dr. Charles H. Herty, chairman of the Advisory Committee and Dr. G. W. Thompson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. There will be a series of symposiums on "The Development of Chemical Industries in the United States, notably since July, 1914."

The subjects to be discussed are potash development, chemical engineering, acids, industrial organic chemistry, the ceramic industries and the metal industries. Among the speakers will be: C. A. Higgins, "Recovery of Potash from Kelp"; Irwin Bradley, "Recovery of Potash from Cement Dust and other Sources by Electrical Precipitation"; A. Hough, "Chemical Engineering in Explosives; TNT, T.N.A., Picric Acid and Nitrobenzol"; E. J. Pranke, "Development of Nitric Acid Manufacture"; S. P. Sadtler, "Development of Industrial Organic Chemistry"; George H. Tomlinson, "Wood as a Source of Ethyl Alcohol"; C. A. Higgins, "Kelp as a Source of Organic Solvents"; Alcan Hvish, "Pyrophoric Alloys"; Joseph W. Richards, "The Ferro-Alloys of Silicon, Tungsten, Uranium, Vanadium, Molybdenum, Titanium"; Theodore Swann, "Ferromanganese"; Leonard Waldo, "The Development of the Magnesium Industry."

The National Aniline and Chemical Co.'s exhibit of American-made colors compared with German dyes is on view this week at Altman's drygoods store, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, under the direction of Dr. Louis J. Matos, chemist of the company. Dr. Matos superintended the exhibit at the Textile Exhibition in New York and subsequently in leading cities throughout the country.

Notes on New York Imports

About 10,000 pounds of cinchona bark were imported recently by A. Stallmann & Co.

The Dodge & Olcott Co. is credited with consignments of 17,400 pounds of vanilla beans.

T. M. Duche & Sons received an importation of about 10,000 to 11,000 pounds of agar agar.

The American Cuttle Fish Bone Co., received a consignment of 6,000 pounds of cuttle fish bone.

About 110,000 pounds of gum arabic were consigned to E. M. Javitz & Co. and Thurston & Braidich.

Among the arrivals last week were 20,200 pounds of vanilla beans, imported by George Lueders & Co.

Herbs of various descriptions used for medicinal purposes made up an importation of some 3,500 pounds.

Roots of various medicinal varieties amounting to about 91,000 pounds were imported by P. E. Anderson & Co.

The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. received several invoices of opium amounting to about 3,800 pounds.

Approximately 172,500 pounds of crude tartar, imported last week, were consigned to the Tartar Chemical Company.

An importation of about 18,200 pounds of celery seed was consigned to A. Stallmann & Co.; also 18,000 pounds of fennel seed.

Over 32,500 pounds of cumin seed formed a recent importation by Loewith, Larsen & Co. W. J. Granfeld is credited with some 30,000 pounds.

Some 11,000 pounds of carnauba wax have been received by Strohmeier & Arpe Co. About 59,500 pounds were received by C. W. Jacob & Allison.

P. E. Anderson & Co. are credited with an importation covering some 23,500 pounds of henna leaves. About 19,000 pounds of laurel leaves are credited to A. Stallmann & Co.

Senna leaves to the amount of 17,500 pounds have been imported by J. L. Hopkins & Co. Another importation by the same firm was 1,200 gallons of Newfoundland cod liver oil.

In order to stimulate the production of platinum in Canada the Canadian Minister of Mines has arranged for the purchase of platinum at the Dominion Assay Office, Vancouver, B. C., thus affording a convenient market for miners, who have hitherto had to sell their product in the United States which often involved considerable trouble and delay.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.72	— .74
Acetone .....	.25½	— .25¾
Acphenetidin	3.50	— 3.60
*Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.		
No. 1 .....	.85	— .86
No. 2 .....	.80	— .81
No. 3 .....	.70	— .71
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof. gal.	—	5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....	.91½	— .92
97 p.c. ....	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.68	— .69
188 proof .....	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	— .45
Sweet .....	.28	— .29
Meal .....	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P. powd. ....	.98	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)		
Ambergris, black	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	22.00	— 23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	— .76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	.14	— .14½
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	7.00
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	— .26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums. gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur .....	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	19.00	— 20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride .oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	— .39
Powdered .....	.44	— .45
Argols .....	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	— .66
+White .....	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.44	— .64
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—
*Chlorate, pure .....	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.70	— 3.80
St. Thomas	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)		
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	5.60
Subnitrate	—	3.30
Tannate	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.08¾	— .09

*Nominal.

+Fixed Government price

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

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Bromine, tech., bulk75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch04½	— .05
*Imported	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals. lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	11.50	— 12.00
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.85	— 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.		
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	1.17½
Square of 4 ounces	—	1.18½
16's in 1-lb carton	—	1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	—	1.20
32's in 1-lb carton	—	1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	—	1.18
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs. lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	— 3.80
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	1.20	— 1.25
Russian	4.45	— 4.55
Powdered	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English. lb.	.04½	— .04¾
*Heavy .....	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd.	1.58	— 1.60
100 lb. lots	—	1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05½	— .07½
Wood, powdered .....	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals. oz.	—	1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals. oz.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	3.45
Civet, pow'd (Fly Poison)	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt .....	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	11.00	— 11.25
cryst., bulk	11.25	— 11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.25	— .27
Cases, fingers .....	.35	— .36

*Nominal.

Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U. S. P., .....	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Trieste, whole. lb.	.29	— .33
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples .....	.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.		
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	1b. 32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	.69½
Cresote, U.S.P.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	— 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste. lb.	.44	— .46
Jewelers large	1.70	— 1.75
Small	1.68	— 1.72
French .....	.44	— .46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	— .60
Reeds	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ea.	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian	1.05	— 1.10
Spanish	1.00	— 1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	.27
Washed	—	.35
U. S. P., 1880 .....	.27	— .28
Eucalyptol	1.35	— 1.45
Formaldehyde	—	1.94
Gelatin, silver	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	61½
Drums and bbls., added. lb.	.61	— .63½
C.P. in cans .....	.63	— .69½
Dynamite, drums included. lb.	.61½	— .62
Saponification, loose .....	.46½	— .47
Soap, Lye, loose .....	.42	— .49½
Grains of Paradise	1.35	— 1.45
Guarana	1.00	— 1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	8.45	— 8.95
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime.	—	.30
Facine Coars, 1917 Prime lb.	.23	— .34
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P. 10 gr. lots	—	7.50
4-oz. bottles	—	16.50
12-oz. bottles	—	20.00
6-oz. bottles	—	2.70
Hydroquinone	2.70	— 3.00
Iechthol	—	4.25
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.55
Crystals	—	1.00
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	.99
Phosphate U.S.P.	—	.99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.80
Isinglass, American	7.00	— 7.25
Russian	—	3.20
See Agar Agar		
Kamala, U. S. P.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies .....	.29	— .34
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	.39	— .43
Anhydrous, cans .....	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. ....	.49	— .295
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano. lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin	1.05	— 2.90
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.20	— .21
Glycophosphate	—	1.65
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans	—	1.30
Salicylate	—	3.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.	3.37	— 3.45
U. S. P.	3.62	— 3.85
Manganese Glycophosphos	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	.75
Peroxide, cans	—	.60
Sulphate, crystals	—	.81
Manna, large flake	—	.62
Small flake	—	.65
Menthol, Japanese	3.30	— 3.35

*Nominal.

+Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	-125.00
Bisulphate .....lb.	1.53
Blue Mass .....lb.	.95
Powdered .....lb.	.97
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. ....lb.	1.30
50 p.c. ....lb.	2.00
Calomel, American .....lb.	1.84
Corrosive Sublimite cryst. ....lb.	1.79
Powdered, Granular .....lb.	4.25
Iodide, Green .....lb.	4.35
Red .....lb.	4.25
Yellow .....lb.	2.19
Red Precipitate .....lb.	2.29
Powdered .....lb.	2.34
White Precipitate .....lb.	15.00-17.00
Powdered .....lb.	.16
Methylene Blue, medicinal. ....lb.	.17 1/2-1.95
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	-11.80
Morphine, Acet. bulk .....oz.	-11.80
Sulphate, bulk .....oz.	-11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans .....lb.	-15.90
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	.25
Irish .....lb.	.13
Musk, pods, Cab .....oz.	12.00-12.25
Tonguin .....oz.	24.00-25.00
Grain Cab .....oz.	18.50-18.95
Tonguin .....oz.	38.00-39.00
Druggists .....oz.	29.50-30.00
*Synthetic .....lb.	29.50-30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate .....lb.	.27
Sulphate .....lb.	.27
Norocain (See Procaine) .....lb.	.15
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.18
Powdered .....lb.	.19
*Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	-22.50
Granular .....lb.	-24.50
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	-24.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50-1.55
Papain .....lb.	4.70-5.25
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10-3.60
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	.43
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....lb.	.05 1/2-.07
Cream White .....lb.	.07 1/2-.08
Lily White .....lb.	.13
Snow White .....lb.	.45-1.55
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	.55-6.00
*Phosphorus, yellow .....lb.	1.70-1.80
Red .....lb.	1.70-1.80
Pilocarpine .....oz.	16.00-20.00
Piperin .....lb.	13.00-18.00
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.95-1.40
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.50-1.55
Bicarb. ....lb.	1.20-1.40
Bisulphate .....lb.	.45-.60
C. P. ....lb.	.75-.85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.) .....lb.	1.25-1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. e. b. 10 .....lb.	-1.05
Citrate, bulk .....lb.	1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Hypophosphite, bulk .....oz.	2.15
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	3.75
Lactophosphate .....oz.	.25
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50-2.00
Salicylate .....lb.	2.00-3.75
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11-1.16
Tartrate, powdered .....lb.	1.31-1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles .....lb.	7.00-7.50
5 gr. bottles .....lb.	1.50-1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins .....oz.	.90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins .....oz.	.90
50-oz. tins .....oz.	.91
25-oz. tins .....oz.	.92
5-oz. tins .....oz.	.94
1-oz. tins .....oz.	.98
Second Hands Java .....oz.	1.00-1.05
Second hands, American. ....oz.	1.05-1.10
*Amsterdam .....oz.	.65
*Java .....oz.	.65
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	-1.06
Sulphate, tins .....oz.	.70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	7.75-8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. ....lb.	.45
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.44 1/2
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble. ....lb.	38.00-40.00
U. S. P., Insoluble .....lb.	35.00-37.00
Salicin, bulk .....lb.	16.00-17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	-1.90
Sandalwood .....lb.	.60
Ground .....lb.	.65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.lb.	-47.00
Powderedlb.	-47.50
Scammony, resinlb.	-
Powderedlb.	-

*Nominal.

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all grades

SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.

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Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.lb.	- 34 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz lots.oz.	- 99 1/2
Soap, Castile, white, pure.lb.	.70-.75
Marselle, white .....lb.	.17
Green, pure .....lb.	.17
Ordinary .....lb.	.14
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. ....lb.	.25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....lb.	2.80-2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd. bbls. ....lb.	.02 1/2-.03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.45-.66
Caodylate .....oz.	2.50-3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev. crystals, e. b. 10 .....lb.	.30
Granular e. b. 10 .....lb.	.30
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ....lb.	.67
Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	.77
Glycerophosphate, crystals. ....lb.	2.15-2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10-1.15
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.13
Recryst. ....lb.	.17
Dried .....lb.	.25
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) .....lb.	.12
Tungstate .....lb.	-
Spermaceti, blocks .....lb.	.27
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45
Aromatic U. S. P. ....lb.	.47
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48
Ether Comp. ....lb.	1.65
Stear. Liquid cases .....lb.	3.60-4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk .....lb.	.75
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	3.90
Nitrate .....lb.	.24
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25-1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst. ....oz.	1.80
Acetate .....oz.	1.80
Nitrate .....oz.	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. ....oz.	1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered. ....lb.	.51
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots .....lb.	1.25-1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb. ....lb.	15.00-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	16.00-16.75
Sulphur, bbls. ....100 lbs.	- 2.35
Flour com'l bags .....100 lbs.	- 2.25
Flowers .....100 lbs.	4.05-4.25
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	.10
Kegs .....per keg	4.95-6.40
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.67
U. S. P. ....lb.	.73
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	13.00-13.50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.00-13.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	16.00-17.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	.28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	1.00-1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	
*Turpentine, Venice, True .....lb.	4.60-4.65
Artificial .....lb.	.07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Vanillin .....oz.	.80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. ....gal.	1.18-1.20
Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	.21
Chloride .....lb.	1.45-1.5
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	- 4.00
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	.34

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.17	- 17 1/2
*Glacial .....lb.	.19 1/2	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic .....lb.	2.50	- 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum .....lb.	-	-
U. S. P. ex toluol .....lb.	3.10	- 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls .....lb.	1.34	- .15
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	1.34	- .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Camphoric .....lb.	4.30	- 4.45
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.45 1/2	- .46 1/2
1-lb. bottles .....lb.	.52 1/2	- .53
5-lb. bottles .....lb.	-	.56
50 to 100-lb. tins .....lb.	-	.54 1/2
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Chrysophanic .....lb.	6.20	- 6.50
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.44 1/2	- .46 1/2
Powdered .....lb.	.82 1/2	- .83
Second hands .....lb.	.92	- .92 1/2
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.05	- 1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech .....lb.	.36 1/2	- .38
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.45	- 3.00
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.19 .....oz.	.25	- .30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	2.40	- 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. ....lb.	.18	- .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. ....lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.40	- .45
20 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.50	- .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	-	2.50
U. S. P. 10 p.c. ....lb.	.65	- .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII. ....lb.	2.15	- 2.25
U. S. P., IX .....lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	- 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys. ....lb.	.02 1/2	- .02 1/2
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .....lb.	.08 1/2	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	.20	- .23
Oleic, purified .....lb.	.33	- .38
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.46	- .50
*Picric, kegs .....lb.	-	-
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P. ....lb.	.43	- .48
50 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.33	- .37
Pyrogallie, resublimed .....lb.	3.20	- 3.45
Crystals, bottles .....lb.	2.70	- 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified .....lb.	-	.06
Technical .....gal.	1.12	- 1.24
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Stearic, triple pressed .....lb.	.26	- .28
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.07	- .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks. ....ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous .....lb.	-	-
Tannic .....lb.	1.25	- 1.30
U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.48	- 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	.86	- .87
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.85	- .86
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.40	- 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....lb.	12.90	- 13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces. ....lb.	5.15	- 5.40
Free from chlorine .....lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Amber, crude .....lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Rectified .....lb.	2.20	- 2.40
Anise .....lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Bay .....lb.	2.80	- 3.00
Bergamot .....lb.	5.45	- 5.55
Synthetic .....lb.	3.65	- 4.00
Bois de Rose .....lb.	4.90	- 5.00
Cade .....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs .....lb.	.80	- .85
Camphor, heavy gravity. ....lb.	.12	- .18
Japanese, white .....lb.	.22	- .23
Caraway, Rectified .....lb.	8.50	- 8.60
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	2.20	- 2.30
Lead, Free .....lb.	2.40	- 2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Cedar Leaf .....lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Cedar Wood .....lb.	.20	- .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy. ....lb.	20.50	- 22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums. ....lb.	.49	- .50
Java .....lb.	.65	- .66
Cloves, can .....lb.	3.25	- 3.30
Bottles .....lb.	3.35	- 3.40
Copaiba .....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Coriander .....lb.	22.75	- 23.25
Cubeba .....lb.	7.50	- 7.60
Cumin .....lb.	10.10	- 11.50
Erigeron .....lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Eucalyptus, Australian .....lb.	.55	- .57
Fennel, sweet .....lb.	3.60	- 4.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—
Hemlock	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.50	— 12.75
Twice rect	lb.	14.00	— 14.25
Wood	lb.	1.90	— 3.75
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	24.00	— 24.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	— 90.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	— 95.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	— 24.25
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Italian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.05
Organum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .50
Patchouli	lb.	30.00	— 30.25
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 5.00
Rose, French	oz.	2.60	— 3.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.60	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Safron	lb.	.45	— .47
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	— 13.75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.40	— .45
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Spruce	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spearmint	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	11.25	— 11.75
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	18.00	— 18.50
Manila	lb.	40.00	— 41.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	— 13.00

OILS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	— 18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	6.50	—
Malefern	lb.	12.00	— 12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.60	— 4.80
Imported	lb.	—	— 20.00

Crude Drugs

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.60	— .64
South American	lb.	.81	— .82
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.40	— 5.50
Oregon	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Tolu	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.41	— .57
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.13	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.29	— .34
of Tree	lb.	.20	— .21
Buckthorn	lb.	.225	— .235
Calisaya	lb.	.80	— .90
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	— .22
Siftings	lb.	.115	— .135
Chestnut	lb.	.09	— .10

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co. NEW YORK IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS ESSENTIAL OILS SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers New York ESSENTIAL - OILS

Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.99	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.84	— .95
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	.84	— 1.00
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	—
Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaiibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.105	— .115
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .11
Cramp (true)	lb.	.53	— .63
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.065	— .07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.095	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.175	— .195
Select bdls.	lb.	.08	— .10
Ordinary	lb.	.07	— .075
Hemlock	lb.	.10	— .11
Lemon Peel	lb.	.225	— .24
Mezereum	lb.	.065	— .07
Oak, white	lb.	.045	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.055	— .06
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.125	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .15
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.13	— .15
Northern	lb.	.14	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.40	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .31
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.115	— .135
Select	lb.	.17	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.55	— .64
*Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.15	— .17
Crushed	lb.	.13	— .135
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.43	— .45
of Tree	lb.	.19	— .20
Willow, Black	lb.	.07	— .08
White	lb.	.15	— .155
White Pine	lb.	.065	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.045	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.08	— .14
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .065

BRAYS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .42
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.99	— 1.02
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.	lb.	4.45	— 5.90
Bourbon	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
South American	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Fish	lb.	.30	— .35
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.075	— .085
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.185	— .195
Sloe	lb.	.48	— .52
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

*Nominal.

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.94	— .99
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Borage	lb.	.60	— .70
Calendula	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .55
Roman	lb.	.97	— 1.05
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.23	— .24
Dogwood	lb.	.30	— .32
Elder	lb.	.30	— .35
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.34	— .36
*Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.22	— .24
Select	lb.	.31	— .33
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.48	— .50
Malva, blue	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Black	lb.	.45	— .50
Mullein	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.055	— .06
Poppy, red	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.68	— .69
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .42
Valencia	lb.	15.95	— 16.40
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.18	— .20
Curacao, cases	lb.	.095	— .10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.73	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .85
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.43	— 1.49
Powdered	lb.	1.48	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.49	— .50
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Benzoil, Siam	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .42
Catechu	lb.	.19	— .22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Dama, Batavia, No. 1.	lb.	.29	— .30
Euphorbium	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	—	— .35
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Guaiac	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.53	— .55
Kino	lb.	.52	— .55
Mastic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.45	— .50
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .48
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.75	— .80
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	— 13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
*Thirds	lb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .40
Balmory	lb.	.10	— .12
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Boneset, leaves and tops.	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Long	lb.	3.45	— 3.55
Cannabis, true, imported.	lb.	.32	— .40
American	lb.	.08	— .10
Catnip	lb.	.05	— .06
Chestnut	lb.	.45	— .48
Chiretta	lb.	—	—
*Coca, Huancu	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .20
*Conium	lb.	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	— .105
Damiana	lb.	.17	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	—	.48
Imported	lb.	.51	—	.52
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	—	.19
Gnaphalium Robusta	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11 1/4
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	1.40	—	1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.30	—	2.05
Henna	lb.	.30	—	.31
Horhound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.28	—	.30
Laurel	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.12 3/4
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	—	.10
Liverwort	lb.	.29	—	.34
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.32
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	—	—	—
Motherwort herb	lb.	—	—	.15
Patouli	lb.	.74	—	.81
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	—	.19
Peppermint, American	lb.	.29	—	.32
Pichi	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11 1/4
Prince's Pine	lb.	.32	—	.34
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	6.45	—	6.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.23	—	1.29
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.27 1/2	—	.28
Spanish	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.19 3/4
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.83	—	.90
Sittings	lb.	.38	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tianevelly	lb.	.14	—	.19
Pods	lb.	.17	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/4
Spearment American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	—	.30
Srromonium	lb.	.21	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 3/4
French	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.12 3/4
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21	—	.24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.26	—	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2

ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P.	lb.	.30	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	—	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica American	lb.	.48	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	.95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19 1/4
Bermuda	lb.	.53	—	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.34	—	.39
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	—	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.20	—	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.30	—	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.18	—	.19
Beth	lb.	.09	—	.10
Blood	lb.	.25	—	.26
Blueflag	lb.	.31	—	.33
Bryonia	lb.	.29	—	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.20
American	lb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	—	1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cobosh, black	lb.	.11	—	.12
Blue	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	—	2.90
Colombo, whole	lb.	.19	—	.20
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranebill see Geranium.	—	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	—	.30
American	lb.	.29	—	.31
Doggrass Dom-Rock Co.	lb.	.52	—	.70
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
chinacea	lb.	.29	—	.30
Elecampane	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Galangal	lb.	.25	—	.26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.06	—	.07
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,

10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Rosemary Leaves — Dinitrochlorbenzol
African Caraway Seed

Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	—	.19
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	—	6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.95	—	1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	.21 1/2	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28
Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.15	—	3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.73	—	.79
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.84	—	.88
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	—	.31
Selected	lb.	.31	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.34
Lovage, American	lb.	.73	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.26	—	.27
Manga	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	—	.26
Verona	lb.	.22	—	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Paraira Brava	lb.	.32	—	.33
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	—	.43
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips	lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	—	2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	—	.78
American	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Southern	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Stone	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	—	—
China	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Madras	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.44	—	.47
True (Alettris)	lb.	.45	—	.49
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	1.10	—	1.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.25 1/2	—	.26
Star	lb.	.26 1/2	—	.27
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

Caraway, African	lb.	.52	—	.53
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery	lb.	.41	—	.41 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13 1/4
Dill	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	bb.	18.25	—	18.75
Ground	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11 1/4
Foenugreek	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.13 3/4
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 3/4
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 3/4
Larkspur	lb.	.32 1/2	—	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29 1/2	—	.30 1/2
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 3/4
California, brown	lb.	.15	—	.20
Chinese	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
English, yellow	lb.	.27	—	.28
Parsley	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20 1/2
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	—	.82
Indian	lb.	.40	—	.41
Quince	lb.	1.14	—	1.24
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Sabadilla	lb.	.11	—	.12
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Kombe	lb.	1.88	—	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 3/4
French	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.12 3/4
Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.08
Levant	lb.	.83	—	.88

SPOICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.30	—	.31
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Saigon genuine	lb.	.57	—	.58
Capsicum, African	lb.	.21	—	.22
Japan	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.27	—	.28
Chilies, Japan	lb.	1.64	—	1.64 1/2
Mombasa	lb.	.28 1/2	—	.29
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29	—	.31
Cloves, Amboyas	lb.	.61	—	.62
Canzibar	lb.	.46 1/2	—	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	—	.57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.47	—	.48
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.37	—	.37 1/2
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.27	—	.27 1/2
White	lb.	.33 1/2	—	.33 3/4
Pimento	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.35	—	.36
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	—	.43
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	—	.45
White	lb.	.63	—	.64
Candelilla	lb.	.54	—	.55
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	—	.96
No. 1	lb.	.93	—	.94
No. 2	lb.	.87	—	.89
No. 3	lb.	.74	—	.75
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.17
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.23	—	.24
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	—	.36
Bleached	lb.	.53	—	.56
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid—	—	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.23 1/2
Double pressed	lb.	.23 1/2	—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25 1/2	—	.26
*Nominal.	—	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.17	—	.17%
56 p.c. ....lb.	.28 1/4	—	.29
70 p.c. ....lb.	.45	—	.46
*80 p.c. ....lb.	.42 1/4	—	.43 1/4
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....lb.	.19 1/4	Gov. pr.	
Alum, ammonia, lump ....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Ground ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Powdered ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Chrome ....lb.	.20 1/4	—	.21 1/4
Potash lump ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Ground ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Alum, Potash, Powdered ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Soda, Ground ....100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq. ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Sulph., high grade ....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Low grade ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
Aluminum hydrate light ....lb.	.17	—	.18 1/4
Heavy ....lb.	.11	—	.12 1/4
Arsenic, white ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10
Red ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous ....lb.	.38	—	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
*20 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
*16 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19	—	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23 1/4
Granulated, white ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Lump ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sulphate, foreign ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Domestic ....100 lbs.	—	—	—
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry ....lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/4
Barium, chloride ....ton	85.00	—	95.00
Dioxide ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate ....lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12 1/4
Barytes, floated, white ....ton	31.00	—	38.00
Off color ....ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03 1/2
*Calcium Acetate, ....100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Carbide ....ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate ....lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—	26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands ....ton	40.00	—	45.00
Gran. second hands ....ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Carbon tetrachloride ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.20
Copper Carbonate ....lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Second hands ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09
Powdered ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Copperas, f.o.b. works ....100 lbs.	1.90	—	2.20
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined ....gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. ....lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16 1/4
Broken Cakes ....lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Granulated ....lb.	.17 1/4	—	.18 1/4
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.31	—	.35
Paste ....lb.	.15	—	.17 1/4
*Nitrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Foreign ....lb.	—	—	—
Red, American ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
Sulphate, basic ....lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry ....lb.	—	—	.09 1/4
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
English ....lb.	—	—	—
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Sulphur solution ....gal.	.15	—	.19 1/4
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. ....lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y. ....lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid, ....lb.	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
*20 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
*22 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	—	.15
double ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/4
*38 deg. carboys ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
40 deg. carboys ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
42 deg. carboys ....lb.	.08 1/4	Gov. pr.	
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. car. lb.	—	—	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.05 1/4
40 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06 1/4

*Nominal.

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Prussiate of Potash!

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Stores, Intermediates, Oils, Paints,
Aniline Dyes, Dye Bases & Dye
Woods. Spots & Futures.

Phosphorus, red ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellow ....lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Plaster of Paris ....bbl.	1.50	—	1.70
True Dental ....bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-82 ....lb.	.74 1/4	—	.76 1/4
Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.45	—	.45 1/4
Carbonate, calc. ....lb.	.68	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.40	—	.41
Powdered ....lb.	.37 1/4	—	.38
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	350.00	—	370.00
Prussiate, red ....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Yellow ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Saltpetre, Granulated ....lb.	.27 1/4	—	.27 1/4
Refined ....lb.	.31 1/4	—	.31 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100lbs.	2.30	—	2.50
In bbls. ....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.15
Caustic 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	4.25	—	4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.10
Sodium Bichromate ....lb.	.25 1/4	—	.27 1/4
Bisulphate ....lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Chlorate ....lb.	.24	—	.25
Cyanide ....lb.	.38 1/4	—	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Kegs ....100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.60
*Nitrate, tech. ....lb.	—	—	.410
Refined ....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Nitrite ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.56	—	.58
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	6.25	—	6.50
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.60

*Nominal.

Sod. Sulph., Gl' b. salt 100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
*f. o. b. Baltimore ....ton	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid	—	—	—
60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	18.00	Gov. pr.	
66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	28.00	Gov. pr.	
Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....ton	32.00	Gov. pr.	
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	5.00	—	5.50
Tin, bichloride ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.22	—	.24
Chloride ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Oxide ....lb.	.14 1/4	—	.18
Sulphate ....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials
and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.24	—	.25
(90 p.c.) ....gal.	.28 1/4	—	.30 1/4
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.10	—	1.15
50 p.c. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
25 p.c. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.30	—	.34
Cresosol oil, 25 p.c. ....gal.	.39	—	.44
Dip. oil, 20 p.c. ....gal.	.40	—	.50
Naphthalene, balls ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Flake ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Phenol ....lb.	.43 1/4	—	.44 1/4
Pitch, various grades ....ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	.19	—	.23
Crude heavy ....lb.	.14	—	.17
Toluol, pure ....gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....gal.	1.50	—	1.55
Xylol, pure white ....gal.	.45	—	.55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic ....lb.	3.05	—	3.25
*Acid Benzoic Crude ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H ....lb.	2.95	—	3.05
Acid Metanilic ....lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Refined ....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude ....lb.	.31	—	.33
Refined ....lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base ....lb.	3.80	—	4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.15	—	4.30
*Aminoazobenzene ....lb.	—	—	27 1/4
Aniline Oil, drums extra ....lb.	.40	—	.43
Aniline Salts ....lb.	.40	—	.43
Aniline for red ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Anthraquinone ....lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Benzidine Base ....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzidine Sulphate ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Benzoate of Soda ....lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Benzylchloride ....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Diamedophenol ....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
o-Dianisidine ....lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline ....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Dimethylaniline ....lb.	.76	—	.80
Dinitrobenzol ....lb.	.34 1/4	—	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene ....lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.40 1/4	—	.44
Dinitronaphthalene ....lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol ....lb.	.55	—	.58
*Dinitrotoluol ....lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Dioxynaphthalene ....lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt ....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Hydroazobenzene ....lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline ....lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Methylanilanthraquinone ....lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.48	—	.53
Monothylaniline ....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalenediamine ....lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol ....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Sublimed ....lb.	.80	—	.85
a-Naphthylamine ....lb.	.60 1/4	—	.61
b-Naphthylamine ....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitranilin ....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Nitrobenzene ....lb.	.20	—	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene ....lb.	.44	—	.65
p-Nitrophenol ....lb.	1.65	—	1.85
p-Nitrotoluol ....lb.	1.55	—	1.70

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Nitrotolul	lb.	.55	—	.65
n-Nitrotolul	lb.	.75	—	.80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.75	—	4.50
pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	5.75	—	7.25
Tetra-nitromethylaniline	lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidine	lb.	2.60	—	3.50
p-Tolidine	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	—	2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Xylene, com.	gal.	.35	—	.40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	2.75	—	4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.30	—	.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	—	.75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	—	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	—	1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.25	—	8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	—	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	—	7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	—	8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	9.00	—	11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—	12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	—	8.25
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.70	—	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.50	—	4.95
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.80	—	.90
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	—	4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Chrysoidine	lb.	.35	—	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.85	—	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—	13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	—	6.60
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	—	3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	—	3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—	20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	—	13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	—	4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	—	5.00
For Black, extra	lb.	2.40	—	3.10
For Brown	lb.	4.00	—	3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	8.50	—	10.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	—	1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	7.50	—	9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	5.75
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.75	—	2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	—	1.05
Net	lb.	.80	—	1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	—	1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	—	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Patent Blue G, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	—	23.00
Phosphine G, Domestic	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	—	2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	—	85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	—	4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.15	—	2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	—	.65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	—	1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	—	2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	—	3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	—	.50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	—	1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	—	1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	—	11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	—	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	—	8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	—	2.25

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.31%	—	.33%
Seed	lb.	.10%	—	.10%
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	—	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.78	—	1.00
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26%	—	.29%
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.33%	—	.34%
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
China	lb.	.09	—	.10%
Turnerie, Madras	lb.	.11%	—	.12%
*Alepey	lb.	—	—	—
Pubna	lb.	.10%	—	.11%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	43.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.03%	—	.05%
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	—	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	47.00	—	49.00
Chips	lb.	.03%	—	.05%

Quercitron, see tanning.

Red Saunders, chips

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15%	—	.17%
Triple	lb.	.18	—	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	—	.29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.23%	—	.25%
Liquid	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Tablet	lb.	.13%	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.28	—	.29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13%	—	.14%
Gall	lb.	.29	—	.30
Hematin Extract	lb.	.13	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.21	—	.23
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	.30	—	.32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	—	.54
For wool	lb.	.30	—	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20%	—	.21%
Crystals	lb.	.21	—	.26
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.12%	—	.13%
Contract	lb.	.10%	—	.10%
Osage Orange—	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	—	.12

*Nominal.

Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg. lia.	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Blood, imported	lb.	.90	—	.95
Domestic	lb.	.65	—	.70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	—	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	—	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15	—	.16%

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	79.00	—	83.50
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—	62.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	12.50	—	14.00
Ground	ton	26.50	—	27.50
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	97.00	—	100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	59.50	—	64.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02%	—	.03
bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.03%
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	—	—	—
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.16%	—	.17
Common	lb.	.24%	—	.25%
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.34%	—	.35%
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	—	.20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03%	—	.04%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	—	.03%
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	—	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	—	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan	lb.	.01%	—	.02%
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	—	.12
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.03%	—	.04%
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.13%	—	.16
Clarified	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb.	.01	—	.01%
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.07	—	.10%
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.30	—	1.34
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—	92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—	145.00
Degras, American	lb.	.24	—	.25
English	lb.	.24	—	.25
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.26	—	.29
Horse	lb.	.17	—	.18
No. 2	gal.	1.37	—	1.49
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.24	—	2.25
Off prime	gal.	1.69	—	1.74
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55	—	1.56
No. 1	gal.	1.43	—	1.45
No. 2	gal.	1.41	—	1.43
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	—	1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.32	—	1.34
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.34	—	1.36
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.99	—	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.44	—	3.46
30 deg. cold test	gal.	2.99	—	3.01
40 deg. cold test	gal.	2.94	—	2.96
Dark	gal.	1.49	—	1.55
Prime	gal.	1.95	—	2.00
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	—	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—	—
*Jaw	lb.	—	—	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Saponified	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17 1/4
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.22
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.17
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21
Double pressed	lb.	.23
*Triple pressed	lb.	.25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57
*Prime	gal.	1.52
*Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.14
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.24

VEGETABLE OILS		
Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.32
Oases	lb.	.34
*No. 3	lb.	.30
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17 1/2
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16 1/2
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18 1/2
Tanks	lb.	.17 1/2
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	17.17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.17 1/2
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21
*White	lb.	.21 1/2
*Winter yellow	lb.	.21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.88
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.90
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.92
*Olive, denatured	gal.	1.88
*Foots	gal.	4.25
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.42
Benin	lb.	.44 1/2
Niger	lb.	.42
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18
*Imported	lb.	.18 1/2
Peanut Kernel, domestic	lb.	.40
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.40 1/2
*Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36 1/2
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	1.38
Yellow, steam	gal.	1.38
*Poppy Seed	gal.	1.70
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70
*Blown	gal.	1.75
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.42
Second	gal.	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	.42
*Imported	gal.	.45
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18 1/2
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.18 1/2
Commercial	lb.	.18

MINERAL		
Black, reduced, 29 gravity		
25-30 cold test	gal.	.22
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24
Summer	gal.	.24 1/2
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45
Dark, filtered	gal.	.48
Extra cold test	gal.	.61 1/2
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.27
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	.31
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	.35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.40
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.85
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.90
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.38
No. 200	gal.	.40
No. 100	gal.	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33

*Nominal.		
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WHERE TO BUY	
Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.	
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6	
STARCHES	
DEXTRINES	
ALBUMEN	
GLUCOSE	

Miscellaneous	
NAVAL STORES	
(Carloads ex-dock)	
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal. .60
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	tilled, bbls. .55
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-	tilled, bbls. .50
*Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl. 6.25
*Rosin, com., to g'd.	80bbl. 10.95
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.	13.25

SHELLAC	
D. C.	lb. .83
Diamond "I"	lb. .84
V. S. O.	lb. .81
Fine Orange	lb. .72
Second Orange	lb. .69
T. N.	lb. .66
A. C. Garnet	lb. .66
Button	lb. .77
Regular, bleached	lb. .65
Bone, dry	lb. .75
OIL CAKE AND MEAL	
Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	— 53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	— 47.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— 48.50
Columbia	— 49.00
New Orleans	— 49.00
Corn Cake	short ton 37.00
Meal	short ton 41.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton 50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton 50.00

COCOA	
Bahia	lb. .12
Caracas	lb. .12
Hayti	lb. .10 1/2
Maracaibo	lb. .22
Trinidad	lb. .12
DEXTRINES AND STARCHES	
British Gum, Globe, per -00 lbs.	7.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb. .07 1/2
Potato, white or canary	lb. .19
Starch Corn	lb. .06
Pearl, Globe	lb. .06
Potato, Domestic	lb. .13 1/2
Imported, duty paid	lb. .14

\$REFINED SUGAR	
(Prices in Barrels)	
Ar. Fed. Was	
Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ne	
Powdered	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65
XXXX	7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70
Confectioners A	7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40
Standard Gran.	7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55
*Nominal.	
\$Prices fixed by Government.	

Soap Makers' Materials	
ANIMAL AND FISH OILS	
(Carlots)	
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	ga. .99
Light, strained	gal. 1.28
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.32
White, bleached, winter	gal. 1.34
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 3.44
30 deg., cold test	gal. 2.99
40 deg., cold test	gal. 2.94
Dark	gal. 1.49
Prime	gal. 1.95
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb. .16
Saponified	lb. .16 1/2
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .21
Double pressed	lb. .22

VEGETABLE OILS	
*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .32
*No. 3	lb. .30
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb. .17 1/2
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb. .16 1/2
Cochin, bbls.	lb. .18 1/2
Tanks	lb. .17 1/2
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb. .17 1/2
Refined, barrels	21.47
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	— .17 1/2
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb. .21
*White	gal. .21 1/2
*Winter, Yellow	gal. .21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal. 1.85
5-bbl. lots	gal. 1.88
*Olive, denatured	gal. 4.25
Foots	lb. .42
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb. .45
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. .18
Peanut, edible	lb. .20
*Crude f. o. b. mills	gal. 1.36 1/2
Pine, white steam	gal. .21
*Sesame, domestic	gal. .42
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb. .18 1/2

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW	
(New York Markets)	
Grease, white	lb. 17 1/2
Yellow	lb. 16
House	lb. 15 1/2
Brown	lb. 15
Lard, City	lb. 24 1/2
Compound	lb. 22 1/2
Stearine, lard	lb. 27 1/2
Oleo	lb. 20 1/2
Tallow, edible	lb. 18 1/2
City prime	lb. 17
Choice Country	lb. 18

(Western Markets)	
Tallow, edible	lb. 18 1/2
City Fancy	lb. 18
Prime Packers	lb. 17 1/2
Grease, Choice White	lb. 17 1/2
"A" White	lb. 17 1/2
"B" White	lb. 16 1/2
Yellow	lb. 16 1/2
Brown	lb. 14 1/2
Bone	lb. 13
House	lb. 15
Stearine, prime oleo	lb. 18 1/2
Lard, city steam	lb. 24 1/2
*Nominal.	
†Buyers' Tanks	

One of the high lights in the market in recent weeks has been United States Industrial Alcohol. The shares have advanced four points and there has been evidence of persistent accumulation. Attention is now focussed on the forthcoming dividend meeting of the directors, which is set for the middle of August, and it is said that the annual rate will be increased from the present 16 per cent. On the other hand, it is said that some of the directors are opposed to a rise in the rate. Those who favor larger dividend payments aver that the company's big earnings justify it, while the opposition are of the opinion that the company will require all the cash it now has, and more, for after-the-war business, which they believe will be extensive. The company's plants are operating at full capacity, and it is expected

that the earnings in the current year will run considerably ahead of last year on the same basis of war taxes as a year ago. In 1917, 36 per cent was earned on the stock after liberal charges and heavy tax reserves.

Dr. Arthur L. Blunt, recently convicted of dispensing narcotics, must serve five years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary and pay a fine of \$12,000, if the decision of the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago, holds. Dr. Blunt has appealed the case and under the decision of the Appellate Court the defendant is freed from serving twelve five-year sentences concurrently, but he must serve the five-year term for selling certain quantities of morphine sulphate without having first registered as a dealer and without having paid the special tax required.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 27 to August 4—Exports for month of May.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

AGAR AGAR—

10,500 pounds

BALSAM—

1,250 pounds Peru

BARKS—

9,192 pounds cinchona

9,150 pounds cinchona

BEANS—

1,495 pounds vanilla

508 bushels castor

99 bushels castor

7,880 pounds vanilla

11,230 pounds vanilla

13,570 pounds vanilla

16,000 pounds vanilla

4,180 pounds, St. John's

CUTTLEFISH BONES—

11,400 pounds

3,500 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—

34 tons mangrove

16,358 pounds natural indigo

2,650 pounds cochineal

3,500 pounds indigo

DYE WOODS—

382 tons

ESSENTIAL OILS—

2,000 pounds almond

650 pounds geranium

400 pounds geranium

50 pounds linaloe

200 pounds ylang ylang

2,000 pounds various

5,500 pounds various

700 pounds various

FLOWERS—

32,800 pounds blue malva

650 pounds blue malva

4,000 pounds lavender

250 pounds poppy

GUMS—

88,000 pounds arabic

73,800 pounds arabic

22,450 pounds sandarac

HERBS—

4,400 pounds miscellaneous

LEAVES—

25,000 pounds various

17,200 pounds various

12,800 pounds various

40,000 pounds various

15,000 pounds sage

13,850 pounds senna

15,800 pounds senna

OILS—

15,398 pounds coconut

1,599,220 pounds coconut

950 gallon Newfoundland

cod liver

OPTIUM—

1,025 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—

300 pounds, Hongkong

ROOT—

16,834 pounds ginger

40,200 pounds various

50,000 pounds various

1,650 pounds jalap

1,700 pounds belladonna

SEED—

13,050 pounds various

37,500 pounds various

4,000 pounds fennel

33,500 pounds cumin

40,260 pounds cumin
39,100 pounds cumin
37,700 pounds cumin
23,100 pounds cumin
80,000 pounds coriander
18,200 pounds celery
17,300 pounds fennel
7,500 pounds fennel

SPICES—

125 pounds black pepper

13,600 pounds cassia

TARTAR CRUDE—

170,850 pounds

160,000 pounds

WAX—

10,803 pounds bees

62,800 pounds carnauba

79,500 pounds carnauba

45,800 pounds carnauba

WINE LEES—

116,702 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—

400,000 pounds

CALCIUM CARBIDE—

4,336 pounds, Jamaica

275 pounds, Barbadoes

11,000 pounds, Salvador

5,000 pounds, Venezuela

830 pounds, British West

Africa

COPPER SULPHATE—

100 pounds, Jamaica

100 pounds, Hayti

GLYCERIN—

45 pounds, Hayti

11 pounds, Dutch West Indies

93 pounds, British West

Indies

197 pounds, Trinidad

124 pounds, Jamaica

LIME CHLORIDE—

450 pounds

PARAFFIN WAX REFINED—

88,000 pounds, Uruguay

55,380 pounds, Ecuador

6,060 pounds, San Domingo

2,000 pounds, Peru

40 pounds, Trinidad

40 pounds, Jamaica

PEPPERMINT OIL—

3 pounds, San Domingo

SODA ASH—

265 pounds, San Domingo

900 pounds, Hayti

1,050 pounds, British West

Indies

SODA CAUSTIC—

3,720 pounds, British Guiana

31,831 pounds, San Domingo

SODA SAL—

750 pounds, Dutch West

Indies

3,037 pounds, Danish West

Indies

1,725 pounds, British West

Indies

SODA SILICATE—

900 pounds, Colombia

SPONGES—

50 pounds, Japan

SULPHUR, CRUDE—

9 tons, Uruguay

2 tons, Peru

ZINC OXIDE—

2,000 pounds, Peru

3,222 pounds, French West

Indies

5,800 pounds, Cuba

Exports

ACID CARBOLIC—

17 pounds, British West

Indies

29 pounds, Trinidad

34 pounds, Jamaica

171,310 pounds, France

ACID NITRIC—

24 pounds, Jamaica

ACID SULPHURIC—

180 pounds, Salvador

2,804 pounds, Panama

6,003 pounds, Venezuela

25 pounds, Peru

2,830 pounds, French Guiana

7,880 pounds, French West

Indies

ALCOHOL—

8 gallons, Cuba

79 gallons, British West

Indies

50 gallons, Trinidad

50 gallons, Newfoundland

German Chemists' Methods

The proneness of German chemists to adopt discoveries in the scientific world and claim the results in the commercial world as their own development, which was pointed out by Prof. Townes R. Leigh, in a series of articles published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in April last, is illustrated further by Prof. Lewis Howe in an article in the "New York Times" on the War of Chemicals reviewing the situation to-day. He says in part:

Consider for a moment the synthetic dyes and medicines. The first synthetic dyestuff was discovered by Perkin in England, but the industry was developed in Germany. A few attempts were made to carry on the industry in this country, but every effort was stifled by German trade combinations, and we were well content to let Germany manufacture our dyestuffs for us.

Synthetic medicines were developed in Germany, and though some of them could be, and were, manufactured in this country, our patent system so perfectly protected the German manufacturer from American competition that the foreigner had a complete monopoly of our markets.

The persistence of the German chemist and the faith of the German employer we admire, but there is an-

other side. A few years ago, in my lectures, I used to point my students to the indefatigable patience of Ludwig Knietzsch, who for nine long years labored to solve the problem of manufacturing sulphuric acid directly from the fumes of burning pyrites, and the confidence of his employers, no less admirable, who through all this period paid him a good salary, looking forward, hasteless, restless, hoping for the time when his success would be their fortune—as it was. But today I would add a brief addendum, to the effect that if such a problem were placed before an American chemist he would solve it in six months, and if he did not, his employers ought to discharge him.

Save for a few almost abortive germs, American industrial chemistry had its beginning about forty-four months ago, and few would dispute the assertion that in these forty-four months more progress has been made than was made by Germany in the previous forty-four years. Starting from almost nothing, America is today in industrial chemistry fully up to where Germany was at the opening of the war, in many respects ahead. Even conservative Britain has made wonderful progress, and the same is true of France. We are justified in thinking that long years will elapse before Germany will again hold the monopoly of leadership in either pure or applied chemistry.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27201—A sanitary department of a city in Argentina is desirous of receiving bids for the construction of sulphuric acid plant for supplying chemicals for the water-treating plants of the Nation. Bids will be received until November 8, 1918, at 3 o'clock p. m. Further information in regard to the local conditions, cost of labor, material, etc., may be had on application to the Bureau or its district offices. The form of contract will be based on the specifications, which may be examined at the above-mentioned offices. (Refer to file No. 40057.)

27226—A manufacturer in Spain wishes to purchase carbolic acid and other tar products. Payment will be made at destination on delivery of shipping documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27227—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of special chemical products for dyeing silk, and other pharmaceutical and chemical products. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27232—A man in a Spanish insular possession desires to secure an agency for the sale of raw materials used in the manufacture of soap. Payment will be made upon delivery of shipping documents at destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27236—A man in France is desirous of purchasing or securing an agency for the sale of chemical products and aniline dyes. Correspondence should be in French.

27238—A man in France desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of white lead, red lead, lithopone, zinc oxide. References.

27242—A company in Norway desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of technical, chemical, electrical, steel, and iron goods of all kinds. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27244—A firm in Brazil desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of lubricating oils, rubber goods, chemicals. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made at destination against delivery of documents, providing credit terms are not possible. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27246—An agency is desired by a company in Australia for the sale of chemicals. Payment will be made by cash against documents. References.

27252—An agency is desired by an American business man in New Zealand for the sale of photographic supplies, such as plates, paper, and chemicals. Quotations should be made f. o. b. steamer New York or San Francisco. Payment will be made by cash in advance or sight draft, bill of lading attached. Reference.

Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, Detroit, have leased Nos. 129-131 Maiden Lane, New York for twenty years at an aggregate rental of \$200,000. The property has frontages of forty feet on Maiden Lane and twenty feet on Fletcher street. The two buildings will be made into one structure, an additional story added, elevators installed and the two lower floors equipped for office purposes exclusively.

The appearance at the June London drug-auction of cannabis indica grown in the United States, as a marketable drug for medicinal use, was somewhat of a surprise, says the London "Chemist and Druggist," especially as it was accompanied by an analysis published in the brokers catalogue. Previous statements made in the pharmaceutical Press have shown that the United States Agricultural Department had taken steps to ascertain if the drug could be cultivated in that country, so as to produce its medicinal effects, and that the results obtained were satisfactory, but that it should be exported to this country in competition with the Indian-grown drug was an unlooked-for possibility. It is obvious that the official use of the Indian drug will have to be reconsidered, and that its chemistry will have to be revised in relation to its therapeutic action.

Want Ads

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PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

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New Incorporations

The Sun Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$74,000. Chemicals, drugs and sundries. W. K. Leech, C. Falk, H. Remington, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Imperial Paper and Color Corp., Hackensack, N. J., capital \$300,000. T. S. Marshall, John Scott, A. C. Hart, all of Hackensack, N. J.

Mid-Continent Chemical Industries, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, all of Wilmington, Del.

Maylayan Export and Import Company, Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To deal in and with charcoal and kindred chemicals, etc., A. W. Britton, Paul S. Smith, Clarence S. Rice, all of Wilmington, Del.

Union Dye and Chemical Corporation, New York City, capital \$10,000. To engage in the production of dyes, chemicals, etc. in Tennessee. H. Starr Giddings, secretary.

Merido Drug and Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Woodward Marby, F. G. Lucita, J. H. Covington, all of Meridian, Miss.

Mazzarella Piece Dyeing Co., 176 Sheridan Ave., Paterson, N. J., capital \$50,000. No incorporators given.

United Pyrites Corp., Manhattan, capital \$150,000. To mine sulphur and other ores. T. E. Flynn, T. J. Mullen, E. Liebert, 930 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

M. Lachner Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Dyes dyestuffs, powders, oils, etc., R. Lechner, A. Schmidt, D. Schneir, 200 5th ave., New York City.

Stein-Hall Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Starches and cereals. William D. Stein, Chicago, Ill., Jos. A. Strasser, Frank G. Hall, of New York City.

Mineral Soap and By-products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. L. H. Phillips, R. A. Phillips, Dover, Del.

Philadelphia Fire Retardant Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. S. C. Seymour, E. M. Allen, E. A. MacFarland.

Spanish Moss Development Co., Dover, Del., capital \$75,000. S. C. Seymour, E. A. MacFarland, H. A. Stein, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Hygiene Kola Company, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$60,000. To deal in drugs and medicines. Frederick Woelfinger, Jos. Reid and Lawrence Schmitt.

Trent Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. H. Haleos, A. Degobi, S. A. Jackson, 498 West End ave., New York City.

Chemiro-Metallurgic Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$500,000. Contracting, construction and deal in general merchandise. W. A. Prime, A. W. Hahn, W. P. Barker, 27 William street, New York City.

United Boiled Painters Oil, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. A. Getzoff, I. Reingold, H. Fink, 119 Broome street, New York City.

The Sun Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$74,000. Chemicals and drugs. W. K. Leech, C. Falk, H. Remington, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Capital Increases—E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., New York City, from \$350,000 to \$2,000,000.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has announced that the business of L. Vogelstein and Co., Inc., and of Beer, Sondheimer and Co., Inc., both of New York, have been taken over by the government. In taking over these concerns the German control of the metal industry in this country has been smashed, it is declared. With the American Metals Company, Beer, Sondheimer and Co. and L. Vogelstein and Co., have controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country. The assets of L. Vogelstein and Co. are upwards of \$9,000,000 and those of Beer, Sondheimer and Co. are upwards of \$5,000,000.

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Argentine Republic City of Buenos Aires Sanitary Works of the Nation

Plant for Manufacturing Sulphuric Acid

Offers are invited for the construction of a plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid, in accordance with the conditions which may be consulted by interested parties, in the Consulate General of the Argentine Republic, in the City of New York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, on working days from 10 till 4.

Offers must be presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Council of Public Works of the Nation, in the City of Buenos Aires, before 3.30 p. m., on the 8th day of November next, on which day and hour they will be opened in the presence of the interested parties who may wish to attend on that occasion.

Buenos Aires, 4th June, 1918.

L. CELASCO,
Pro-Secretary.

República Argentina Ciudad de Buenos Aires Obras Sanitarias de la Nación

Construcción de una Fábrica de Acido Sulfúrico.

Llábase a licitación para la construcción de una fábrica de ácido sulfúrico de acuerdo con el pliego de condiciones que los interesados podrán consultar en el Consulado General de la República Argentina en la ciudad de Nueva York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, todos los días hábiles de 10 a 4 p. m.

Las propuestas deberán presentarse en la Secretaría del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nación, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la República Argentina, antes de las 3 y $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., del día 8 de Noviembre próximo, fecha y hora en que serán abiertas, en presencia de los interesados que concurren al acto.

Buenos Aires, 4 de Junio de 1918.

L. CELASCO,
Prosecretario.

